LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 191 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13. 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Aug.	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „ 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,692
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA ..	8,268
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,235
28th „	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th „	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
13th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 8-30 A. M.
15th „	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi 8-15 A. M.
20th „	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Moritka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komiyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1226.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent
Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Haiizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cures the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA.)

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital		Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital		Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund		Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 907.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1229.

According to the Government Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over ... Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ... Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH AND CO.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
Kapala Building,
Ardeshir, Dadi Street, Bombay.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

WHERE TO BUY
SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED Dhoties
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE Mulls
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

Long Cloth
Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn spun at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE that every thread of yarn used in cloths is spun in our own mills in Ahmedabad.

Sold in Bales at: THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at:—THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

FOR SALE
FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand-Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask. Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries.

Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA

Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS

Agents:— E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building
Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING. COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon street, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FAST. MADRASI TYPIST Salary under Rs. 40.. See MANUFACTURERS' INDIA OFFICE, 105, Apollo Street.
A R10973

WANTED—Intelligent and educated men for various posts and offices. All grades may apply stating pay and qualifications. Enclose 2 annas stamps to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10976

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a local Mill Previous experience essential. Apply with credentials to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20389

WANTED—For a big Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, a MANAGER, pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and an Engineer, pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, according to qualifications. Only very experienced men need apply with references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20416

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Britisher, 9 years in Mesopotamia of which five have been spent as Assistant and Manager of large Engineering Contracting business desires post preferably in Arabic speaking country. Prospect of business, etc. can be explained by interview before 19th instant. Address Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10960

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson & Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

THE upper flat of a bunglow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

TO BE LET—One big OFFICE ROOM, complete with Electric Light, at Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road. Apply ALAN PRESS.
C R10957

TO LET—GODOWNS, on Kalbadevi Road, opp. Morarjee Goculdas Market. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market.
C R10925

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW, Vile-Parle, two minutes' way from Ry. Station with best accommodation of well, garden, etc. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Mandvi, Phone No. 23454.
C R10909

TO BE LET—THE WATSON HOTEL BUILDING as a whole or separately by floors or flats. Excellent as a whole for a hotel and separately for a restaurant, offices, shops and residence. Apply to P. B. GORADIA, Hashmat Mahal, Choupatty.
C 20382

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

ALL INQUIRIES regarding Motor Car are received by THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay. Repairs of all kinds, Paintings; Accessories and Supplies, Second hand Cars, and Lorries; independent Garages for Storing Cars at Rs. 25. Send for our BOOKLET.
JA 20345

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in Nagpur. Pucca house in two blocks in front of Patwardhan High School, Sitabaldi.—Apply to A. V. RATNAM, Tent Lines, Nagpur.
G R10956

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

MATCHES MACHINERY—Complete to prepare 25 to 30 Cases a day is ready for sale. For further particulars see or write to Messrs. KASHINATH D. KHOTE AND CO., Khoja Mohola, Bombay.
K R10959

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1895.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE—One set eight Volumes "CYCLOPEDIA of Applied Electricity" Brand New, Flexible Bound, dealing from Elementary Electricity to Power House Works. Apply Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 20975

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliances each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10962

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

INDIAN STAGE DRESSES of various descriptions purchased for Rs. 2,000 in wearable condition offered for Rs: 200 or nearest offer. Owner going home. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10961

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.
—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES.
TREASURE HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Fliccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churangate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., K.C.S.I. and Mr. F. C. Annesley, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.
Bombay, 10th July, 1924. C20153

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise on 15th September, 1924, the second instalment of Rs. 6 lacs fifty thousand of the 6¼ per cent Water Works and Drainage loan of 45½ lacs 1923 sanctioned by the Government of India under their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government Resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923. The Municipality having resolved to reserve Rs 2,35,000 out of the second instalment of Rs. 6,50,000 for investment of Municipal special funds, only Rs. 3,65,000 are offered to the public. Sealed tenders are invited for the sum of Rs. 3,65,000, so as to reach the Chief Officer at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, 1st September, 1924. The application forms for tenders and the detailed notification prescribing the conditions of tender can be had on application to the Chief Accountant.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 5th August 1924. 20376

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
(2) To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Bhikhabhai B. Kothari and Pragjee Soorjee as Directors of the Company.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th of August, 1924, to 17th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1924. C20329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING FOR PASSING SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on the 18th day of August, 1924, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rupees 100 each, to Rupees 10 lakhs divided into 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rupees 20 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost, or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of Rs. 80 per share upon each of the 28,467 shares which have been issued, and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20 per share.

Should the resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on the 3rd day of September, 1924, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such, resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
20390

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1924, to 24th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 7th August, 1924.
By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
20391

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is drawn to the University Notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" announcing the subjects for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 and the conditions of competition.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st August, 1924. C20344

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 16th of March, 1925. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 16th of September, 1924.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares the 18th July, 1924. C20230

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
19738

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. DORABJI CURSETJI SHROFF AT SEWRI.

THE whole of the above estate comprising an area of about 145,000 square yards is for sale. Part of the lands abut on New Sewri Road, and part on the Old Sewri Road, and the same can be sold in small lots to suit purchasers. One piece of hilly land abuts on Parel, Tank Road, and another piece of hilly land behind the Chine Mill will have a frontage on the 80 ft. wide road which is to be made there by the Bombay Municipality.

The lands are very suitable for residences, as also for commercial and industrial purposes as they are close to the new centre of activity for cotton bales at Sewri Bunder, which is very close by.

Intending purchasers are requested to communicate with Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver of the said estate, at his Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1924. C20379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government of India LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS 1933.

Issued at Rs. 98-4 per cent and repayable at par in 1933.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

Issued at Rs. 99 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

BOTH ISSUES ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

Lists will be closed on the 16th.

Full details including terms on which War Bonds can be tendered, may be ascertained from any Bank or Treasury or from the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

DECLARATION OF 1ST DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 50 per cent. has been declared payable to unsecured creditors after the 15th September, 1924, on application and satisfactory proof of debt.

It is to be noted that any creditor who has already received fifty per cent. advance from the Imperial Bank of India will not participate in the above distribution.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH,
for Self and Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
Calcutta, 9th August, 1924. C20419

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for clearing 1,500 tons of Indian Cement will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 20th day of August, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11. C20413

MESSRS JOSHI & COMPANY.

TENDERS for Printing Presses, Treadles, Machineries, Cutting Machines, Types, Papers, Inks, etc.

Tenders will be received by the SECRETARY at his Office at 199, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. on the 25th of October, 1924, for supply of printing presses and accessories.

Specification and Tender forms can be had at the above Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

Tender forms cannot be had per V. P. P. nor can any tender other than that on the printed form be considered. 20380

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. SULLEMAN ADAM, who was acting as Manager of our Karachi Commission Agency Department has severed his connection with us and is no more in our service from 8th August, 1924. This is to notify that the Power of Attorney executed in his favour dated the 2nd November, 1916, in connection with our abovementioned business is hereby CANCELLED.

If hereafter anybody deals with the gentleman in our name or on our behalf he shall do so at his risk and account and we shall be in no way responsible for any of his doings.

SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DOSAL.
R10971

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYWANT JANARDHAN MANTRI and Bai PUTLABAI, widow of Janardhan Mantri, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at the Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector Old Nos. 89, 91, New Nos. B-781, 792, Old Survey No. 566 and New Survey No. 1A/7864, Cadastral Survey No. of Division, and bounded on the East by the properties of Wasudeo Bapuji Kanitkar and Shantaram Wishwanath, on the West by a passage, on the north by the property of Hari Keshav Gokhale, and on the South by the property of Khunderao Janardhan, and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Assessor under D Ward No. 1330 and Street No. 1.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4811 of 1923.

RAMGOPAL JAGANNATH, a firm .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

FOZMAL BHAGWANDAS and Others .... Defendants.

To

1. BUDHMAL FOZMAL, Defendant No. 2.
2. DEEPCHAND FOZMAL, Defendant No. 3.
3. RATANLAL FOZMAL, Defendant No. 4.
4. BHAGCHAND FOZMAL, Defendant No. 6, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem, Fozmal Bhagwandas.

Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above Suit has been ADJOURNED to the 19th day of August, 1924.

Yours faithfully,

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C20421

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ABDULLA BIN MOHI SIN OF BOMBAY, ARAB MAHOMEMEDAN, ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any rights in or charge or claims on or claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased Abdulla Bin Mohisin, who died at New Kazi Street, Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of February, 1924, leaving a Will or Testamentary writing of which Mr. Hossainbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji and Bai Fatmabai, widow of the said deceased Abdulla Bin Mohisin are executors and who are authorised to administer the estate of the said deceased in terms of the said Will, are hereby required to send or lodge on or before the 31st day of August, 1924, in the office of the undersigned a statement of their respective rights, charges, claims, debts or liabilities verified by oath or solemn affirmation for investigation, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which we shall then have notice as aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1924.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Abdulla Bin Mohisin deceased.

20386

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE & CO.," LTD. GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS, MERCHANTS AND CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOLLEN AND SILK AND SUPERIOR QUALITY PIECE-GOODS, ENGLISH MACHINE SEWING REELS, SUPERIOR QUALITY BUTTONS, HOSIERY, CUTLERY AND HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING SUITE CASES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 15th and SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction under instructions from the parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, the above mentioned stock of the said shop.

The stock is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, AIR FOUNTAINS, and DRUMS COLOURS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 Cases each 100 gross Pencils No. 804 gold Fish and No. 903 Empire.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

8 Air Fountains of Steel and Brass.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr. Official Liquidator of The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd. (in liquidation) and on account and at the risk of of Messrs. National Textile and Chemical Stores Co.

9 Drums Colour Magenta Crystal, Auramine Methylene Blue, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Pair Kathiawary horses in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Hand Cart of two wheels.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF LATEST TYPE MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK, BLACK AND REAL MAHOGANISED HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, FEW PAIRS OF ARTISTIC SOLID MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, GRAMOPHONE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Jananti Terrace, Opp. the "West View" Wodehouse Road, Colaba of latest type made-to-orded teak, black and mahoganised household furniture, consisting of oval sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner wagon, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, mirror back cabinets,, silver show-cases, gramophone, ladies' and office tables, book cases, carpets, artistic solid marble figures and pillars, music teapoys, solid iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, ladies' chival dressing tables to match cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, mirror back hat-stand, boot and towel stands, marble tables, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

Property of a gentleman proceeding Home.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE 1 LOT PICTURES AND POST CARDS, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room, set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Lot pictures and post cards, useful for art gallery and decorating bungalows.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Kantilal Nagindas Chandulal Nagindas and Purshotamdas Nagindas Heirs to the Estate of Late Nagindas Jeenabhoy Javery.

The remaining lots of Jewellery from the sale of 8-8-24.

Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornament contg. Necklaces, braclets, earring boots rose rings, single diamond rings, pesh malas, collars, saraupas, etc.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS JAVA SUGAR (WHITE).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Haji Sakur Gani and Co., at their Godown at Kaad Bazaar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Vrajlal Nyalchand sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.):—

251 bags Java Sugar (White) Marks M.V.P. Bombay Superior Made in Java, of June Shipment arrived her S. S. "Gebum."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6.8 & 10 p. m. THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

HAROLD LLOYD IN "A SAILORMADE MAN"

THE FUNNIEST 4-REEL COMEDY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

PATHE GAZETTE | OUR SURE SHIELD | OUR GANG

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

POPULAR PRICES.

CHILDREN HALF PRICES EXCEPT BALCONY AND GALLERY.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL'S MIGHTY SUPER-PRODUCTION

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"

12 Reels—from Victor Hugo's immortal novel "Notre Dame de Paris" featuring

LON CHANEY

OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK

The Programme includes the International News and a Joe Martin Monkey Comedy.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"

Featuring MARTHA MANSFIELD.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

Featuring MARY PICKFORD.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

"HAIL THE WOMAN"

Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

THIS WEEK—TO-DAY

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

RAM RAVAN YUDHA

OR

SITA SUDHI

Time and Rates as usual.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week

Presents

KOHINOOR SUPER PHOTO-PLAY

"NAVI-SETHANI"

DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOW ON Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial

Novelty

Cinema Presents To-Night and This Week only

Majestic Film Co's Social Super Photo-Play

'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'

To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Next Saturday

'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'

Featuring

Miss Kaiser

and

Miss Dularee

and a Group of

Educated Actors

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY!

Full of sunshine, full of ventilation, full of life, full of reliable Accessories, full of lowest values here.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co., New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

London, July 23.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 16th inst. amounted to £126,448,150 as compared with £126,447,805 on the previous Wednesday.

Of the moderate supplies this week about a quarter has been taken for India, the remainder will go to the United States of America.

The Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta, announces that India's foreign trade during June last was as follows:

	Lacs of Rupees.
Imports, private merchandise	18,82
Exports, private merchandise including re-exports	29,61
Net imports of private treasure	4.31

The balance of trade in favour of India, including enfaced rupee paper, etc., is Rs. 3,67 Lacs, as compared with Rs. 2,50 Lacs, in May last.

The Right Commissioner for Canada has received from the Dominion Department of Mines at Ottawa the following report in regard to the Quebec Gold Field by Dr. G. A. Young, of the Geological Survey:—

"Much interest is still being displayed in Canada, in what has come to be known as the Quebec Gold Field, a district situated in the western part of the province of Quebec.

In this territory, more particularly in the Western part near the Ontario boundary, a number of deposits have been proved to carry promising gold values, development work is being pushed on various properties,—and new discoveries are reported from time to time. The gold bearing deposits though of various types are all, so far as known, definitely related in origin to bodies of intrusive rocks and the study and delimiting of the areas occupied by such rocks is engaging this summer the attention of four field parties of the Geological Survey of Canada. The region though comparatively easy of access in general a somewhat difficult area to prospect properly, but considering that geological condition appear to be everywhere similar and that gold bearing deposits have been discovered here, and there over an area more than 100 miles long and 20 or more miles wide, it seems not unlikely that deposits of sufficient size and of high enough gold tenor as to constitute mines will yet be found."

SILVER.

The market has been fairly well sustained by bare covering and Continental orders. Fresh purchases for the Far East have not been in evidence. An improved tone seems to be apparent in the Indian Bazaars, and China—notwithstanding increasing stocks—has only sold intermittently and on a small scale. A reduction in the sterling value of the U.S. dollar has conduced to a slight easement in the price of silver.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, so it is reported, has represented to the Government of India the advisability of dealing immediately with the currency situation, with which there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction in the country. Although in recent years steps have been taken to facilitate seasonable demands by placing a certain quantity of Bills of Exchange amongst the reserves of the note issue, this has not been felt to be a satisfactory way of dealing with the situation that arises when crops have to be financed, and there is a feeling that some automatic method should be brought into being by which the requirements of currency could be satisfied. Suggestions comprise an issue of Treasury Bills for the purpose, gold or sterling deposits in London against the issue of notes in India, or the acquisition of silver for mintage into rupees.

The first suggestion would appear to partake of the nature of inflation, pure and simple, the second was the advantage, possibly however at some loss, of being easily reversed when the stress is over, whilst the latter would mean a permanent reinforcement of the currency, though probably with a handsome profit to the State.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees)

	June 30	July 7	July 15
Notes in circulation	17249	17320	17399
Silver coin and bullion in India	7865	7939	8017
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Govt.)	5753	5750	5750
Securities (British Govt.)	1399	1399	1400
Bills of Exchange	—	—	—

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 15th July.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th instant consisted of about 40,000,000 ounces in sycee, 44,000,000 dollars, and 2,050 silver bars as compared with about 40,000,000 ounces in sycee, 42,000,000 dollars, and 1,930 silver bars on the 12th instant.

Quotations.— Bar Silver p.oz. std.—Bar Gold p.oz. fine.

	cash	2 mos.	
July 17th	34 9/16d.	34 11/16d.	94s/4d.
July 18th	34 7/16d.	34 9/16d.	94s/6d.
July 19th	34 5/16d.	34 7/16d.	94s/2d.
July 21st	34 3/8 d.	34 1/2 d.	93s/11d.
July 22nd	34 5/16d.	34 7/16d.	93s/11d.
July 23rd	34 5/16d.	34 7/16d.	94s/6d.
Average	34 385 d.	34 510d.	94s/56d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are respectively 5/16d. and 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

United Provinces, (North Eastern Circle), 8th August:—Prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal. Transplantation of late rice has been started.

Behar and Orissa, 8th August:—The weather conditions continue same as in the last week. Prospects of maize and other autumn crops are reported to be not very favourable specially in Behar proper. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on fairly well except in Orissa for want of sufficient rain. Jute is being harvested in parts of Purnea. There has been no change in the estimate of acreage and outturn of wheat in final report of the 4th.

Bengal, week ending 6th August:—The rainfall was generally moderate to heavy. Cutting and steeping of jute and harvesting of autumn paddy continue in North and East Bengal. Transplantation of winter paddy is generally proceeding favourably. Excessive rain and floods have done some damage to lowland crops in parts of North and East Bengal. Standing crops are fairly satisfactory. Reports indicate fairly general rise in the price of rice.

The Punjab, week ending 4th August:—Rainfall is heavy in parts of some districts and light to moderate elsewhere. It was useful for sowings and standing crops. Standing crops are average to good. Sowings of autumn crops continue and are generally normal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m of 12th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 12th August 1922	June 1st to 12th August 1923.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	25 70	59 38	55 63
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 08	28 52	54 44	57 26
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 04	24 70	55 33	60 47
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 10	29 26	59 35	53 62

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, (

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.681	in.
Temperature of Air	82.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9	"
Dew Point	75.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	80%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	
Minimum " "	78.9	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	160	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches,
Total fall during month	1.48	"
Do. do. year	25.69	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th August	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Aug	h m ft in		Aug	h m.	ft. in
Tu	12	9 28 27 10		12	2 49	16 2
		21 17 26 05			15 39	19 1
W	13	10 16 28 9		13	3 37	15 6
		22 13 27 2			16 31	18 2
Th.	14	11 1 29 06		14	4 27	15 1
		23 03 27 9			17 15	17 4
F	15	11 42 29 9		15	5 11	15 0
		23 50 28 1			17 53	16 9
Sat	16	6 24 11 4		16	12 27	6 10
		18 09 11 6				
Sun	17	0 33 28 1		17	6 30	15 9
		12 56 29 3			19 10	16 5
M.	18	1 13 27 8		18	7 6	16 7
		13 30 28 5			19 43	16 9

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Economic & Financial Review.

THE OCTOPUS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

There have been various theories propounded time after time as to the symptoms and the causes of the anemia which this country is suffering from for the last many years. As usual doctors differ, but the consensus of opinion is that the anemia is due to the grip of the octopus which has taken possession of the very vital tissues of the land. This octopus is nothing else than European commerce which more than any other cause has contributed to bringing down India to the unenviable position in which she is situated at present. The octopus is said to have eight fangs and one of these eight fangs of this trade octopus is the mercantile marine. This is not the time for dealing with the rest of the seven fangs of the octopus to deal with which will require volumes. What I am concerned with is the last fang or the shipping fang and that too in a cursory way. In my last review I dealt with the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and promised to deal with the dissenting minute this week. It is this dissenting minute which has reminded me of the eight fangs of the octopus and specially its eighth fang in the form of shipping as the dissenting minute represents it. For the last hundred and fifty years India has been involved in the meshes of the spider of th British Empire. The late Mr. Gokhale used to say that this was the working of Providence. It must be true for do not our religious doctrines teach us that God is existing everywhere? Every smallest particle of the earth is vivid with his presence and surely. He cannot be absent in this drama of the fly and the spider. During all this period the one factor which has contributed to the most to the inundating of this land with foreign materials and draining away its wealth is British shipping. Did we not in our school days learn by heart poems dedicated to "Briton being Master of the waves"? It was under the pressure of this shipping that our shipbuilding went and in its wake followed soon ship owning and ship running. After years and years of acting as practical philanthropists by asking the gentlemen who took away our coat to take away our overcoat also, we became alive to the tragedy of the situation and to the necessity for having a mercantile marine of our own. It was too late and vested rights and interests which were created during the period of trusteeship challenged our capacity and ability to run a shipping line. Despite all these factors the Government had to listen to the long drawn out resolutions and speeches of more than half a century and to appoint a Mercantile Marine Committee to serve probably as a sort of exhaust and to let out the foul air. I showed in my last review what this committee has done. The report is incomplete however unless the dissenting minute is read along with it for it is in this minute that the fang of the octopus is seen. The British combine of shipping companies will be loth to leave their hold on the trade of this country without a fight. Sir Arthur Froom has given the first indications of this coming fight. The one factor which has contributed to the penetration of British trade and industries is the sweet reasonableness which always characterises them. Sir Arthur Froom never says that he does not want a revival of Indian shipping. No-one will be apparently more pleased than the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company if the happy event of the revival of Indian shipping takes place! Sir Arthur Froom says: "No-one refutes the right of India or of any of the Dominions to have a mercantile marine of their own," but this enunciation of a general principle is covered over with so many reservations and "ifs" and "buts" that by the time the dissenting minute covering only five pages is finished we hear the death knell of India's hopes and aspirations ringing. There is first of all that blessed doctrine of the freedom of the seas so dear to the heart of a Britisher and so prolific in the history of the world of wars and injustices. The doctrine has always meant, the last war demonstrated it successfully freedom of the seas for Great Britain and lack of it for the rest of the world. It is analogous to the doctrine of free trade which has enriched Great Britain beyond the dreams of avarice at the expense of subject and handless countries like ourselves. The only reply is that this freedom of the seas has been manipulated according to the exigencies of the situation but always in the interests of the United Kingdom.

EVASIONS.

The main opposition of Sir Arthur Froom is directed against the licensing system proposed by the Committee for the purpose of reserving the coasting trade for Indian ships. This is the first of the series of steps which will have to be taken to get the Indian shipping to what it was before it received the stepmotherly treatment from the Government. Representatives of British shipping companies know very well that this will mean the end of their regime and exploitation and they would be failing in their duty if they subscribed to the heresy mildly. Hence it is argued in the dissenting minute that any restriction in the coastal trade of India in the shape of reservation for Indian owned ships or by any other means would result in an inefficient service accompanied as a corollary with high freights. It is interesting to note that the bogey of efficiency which is used for thwarting our political advance is advanced also to retard our progress in commercial and industrial matters. It has been time after time repeated by our publicists that efficiency is but a relative virtue and is a sort of luxury. Those who can afford to purchase it are welcome to do it and we may admire their efficient system from outside just as we admire palaces of Maharajahs and Chairmen of Port Trusts from outside without either having the ambition or the means to inhabit those palaces ourselves. Just as poor people, however, have no right even to think of such palaces as their future residential quarters, Indians as a poor people have no right to consider efficiency as a necessity of life. It was the same bogey which gave us a broad gauge system of Railways and a costly Civil Service while we could have well done with a smaller gauge and a less costly and maybe less efficient service.

Sir Arthur Froom finds that the proposed system of licensing will contravene provisions of the British Merchant Shipping Act. The Committee have also been anticipating the danger but it passes the understanding of ordinary people how laws passed by a foreign legislature for the aggrandisement of foreign commerce and shipping can be held to be binding on this country. In a similar way the British Parliament may find it profitable to pass even now laws which may bind down the trade and industries of this country to humiliating terms which will never allow them to expand on natural lines. Is it not considered as a convention that the Secretary of State will not veto any tariff measure which is passed by the Indian legislature with the approval of the Government of India? This mercantile marine measure may be similarly regarded as a sort of a tariff measure for its object is to protect the indigenous mercantile marine. If therefore it is passed by both the houses of the Indian legislature and the Government of India approve of it there can be no interference from the British House of Commons. Sir Arthur Froom is also not in agreement with any of the suggestions regarding bounties which are suggested as an alternative by the Committee in the event of their proposal with regard to the licensing system being not complied with either by the Government or by the Legislature. He writes thus: "It was recognised by all witnesses that bounties would entail a heavy expense on the Government of India and some witnesses further held that the opinion that bounties merely represented the difference between economy and efficiency." He says cryptically that he is in "agreement with both these views." Then he comes to the suggestion that the Government of India should by means of a loan arrange to purchase one of the existing British lines operating on the coast as a going concern and to appoint Directors to control it, the majority of whom should be Indians. Of course, Sir Arthur cannot approve of this suggestion just he has not approved of any other suggestions for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. The long and short of the matter is that in the opinion of this critic of Indian shipping there should be no extraneous help given to Indian shipping in any form excepting in the matter of training of Indian lads as apprentices. It has proved a convenient way for them to argue, as the Anglo-Indian papers are doing that India does not possess any qualified engineers and masters. They cannot now, therefore, with any decency oppose any suggestion calculated to supply this country with qualified engineers and deck officers. Even in the support of this suggestion, however, there is apparent a motive. "It appears to me to be entirely incorrect to put forward any scheme for establishing a so-called Indian Mercantile Marine until the first test has been made of ascertaining whether in future it will be possible to man ships from the highest grade to the lowest with Indians entirely. "Through these words he makes it clear that the Indian people are expected to play with their newly found toy of a mercantile marine just as they are expected to play for a while with the reforms granted to them. It is fondly hoped with regard to both that the experiments will prove failures and that the *status quo* will be soon restored. Hence Sir Arthur Froom's anxiety that nothing more shall be done in the direction of developing an Indian Mercantile Marine than the very mild measure of providing one training ship for Indian lads. Entry to this ship and conditions thereon may afterwards be regulated in such a manner that the applications may be few, out of these few applicants resignations may be many and on the whole the ship may share the fate of the Indian Territorial Units. This would enable our critics to turn round and ask us where was any response on the part of the general public to the scheme so handsomely inaugurated by the Government.

Nor is Sir Arthur Froom enthusiastic about the shipbuilding part of the report of the Committee. He is not in favour of Government embarking on a costly and unremunerative scheme and "recommendations of the Committee in Chapter 4 will require the most careful consideration from the financial aspect." These guardians of the financial conscience of this country would leave the matter at that, forgetting that all the independent countries have spent millions of money on building up their national mercantile marine which is rightly held by them to be the very pivot and corner stone of their national greatness and national freedom and national trade development. It is just because independent countries want their own shipping and shipbuilding, no matter at what cost, that Anglo-Indian friends of this country do not want either for this land, for the frank and blunt truth is that it will mean driving away the monopoly of trade from British hands and will also transfer the transport trade to other hands. The representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Bombay Council protested when two Indian members referred to British Commercial Imperialism and its Juggernaut character. This dissenting minute is a small but typical sample of this Imperialism.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 11.

Tele. Transfer 1/5 Dull
Bar Gold £4. 10. 7 downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/16 unsettled

London, Aug. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Speculators bought and sold. Uncertain due to American exchange.

Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 11.

Stockholm ...	17.13
Christiania ...	32.63
Amsterdam ...	11.64
Switzerland ...	24.15
Belgium ...	—
Athens ...	—

London, Aug. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	8025
Exchange on London in Germany	19,210,000,000,000

Exchange on London in Italy—not received
New York, Aug. 11.

Demand Bills ...	45525

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 11

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 25 1/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 plus 1/.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/16 „ 1/.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 nominal —½
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66¼—1/4
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 unchanged

SHARES.

London, Aug. 11.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China £20
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £137
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £11.

Fairness was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sep. shipment at £22½ and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Aug./Sep. shipment to Hull at £20 1/8 and for Jan./Feb. shipment at £18 7/8. In Parcel, Barley Indian at 40/6 afloat.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	150

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 17.19—Fair inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.60.

NEW WORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October ...	27.43
January ...	26.71
March ...	26.95

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October ...	27.12
January ...	26.48
March ...	26.70

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October ...	26.60
January ...	26.65

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

October	15.63 plus	.05
January	15.31 „	.04
May	15.08 „	.01

Egyptians november 20.65

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	16.14	—.24
October	15.61	—.34
December	15.36	—.24
January	15.30	—.28
March	15.24	—.25
May	15.10	—.27
July	14.82	—.26

Egyptians November 20.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

August	16.31	—.32
September	16.07	—.31
October	15.58	—.37
November	15.37	—.36
December	15.27	—.33
January	15.27	—.31
February	15.22	—.31
March	15.19	—.30
April	15.13	—.29
May	15.09	—.28
June	14.88	—.30
July	14.79	—.29

Tone:—Barley Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

CLOSING PRICES.

August	24.10 unchanged
September	22.85 —.10
October	20.80 —.25
November	20.30 —.25
December	20.15 —.25
January	19.95 —.30
February	19.88 —.30
March	19.80 —.30
April	19.73 —.30
May	19.65 —.30
June	12.60 —.30
July	19.55 —.30

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

M. G. Bengal "Good"	...	11.75
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	...	12.15
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	...	12.55
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	...	12.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	...	12.80
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	...	13.30
M. G. Broach, "Good"	...	13.15
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	...	13.55
M. G. Broach "Fine"	...	13.95
M. G. Scinde "Good"	...	11.65
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	...	12.05
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	...	12.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000
Day's Exports to Continent 11,000
Futures at New York

October	27.40 plus	.7
December	26.89 „	.7
January	26.82 „	.14
March	27.05 „	.13
Spot Cotton at New York	30.45 „	.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.60	unchanged

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

October	26.59 „	.4
January	26.62 —	.6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 3/4
Silver—Foreign mined 69.—

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 11.

Barletta 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 53/6.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/9.
Australian Aug./Sept. sellers 57—steady.
Cargo, Baril 63½ lbs. paid for July shipment to Portugal 54.
Tone:—Steadier.
Choice White Karachi Aug./Sep. value 54/6.
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sep. value 53/9.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and higher with moderate offerings and more enquiry at £20 1/8 paid for Aug./Sep. and at £19 sellers for January/February.
Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet but steady at £11 1/8 sellers for Aug/Sep.
Castorseed Bombay closed firm but quiet at £30½ sellers for Aug/Sep.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 3/4 sellers for Aug./Sep. to Hamburg.
Rapeseed Toria £22 sellers for Aug./Sep.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20½ sellers for Aug./Sep.
Tone:—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Aug./September sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/6
Fine Whit Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Decr. sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct./Decr. sellers 22/2
Tone:—Firm and fair demand

METALS.

London, Aug. 11.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64
Copper Braziers £84½
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18½

London, Aug. 11.

Tin Block £256½.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sep. Done Buyers 22 1/4.
Tone:—Firm—more enquiry better prices obtained.
Raw Linseed Months Aug. sellers 40/-.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep./Dec. paid 39/6.

RUBBER

London, Aug. 11.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 14—Firm
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. 13 7/8.
Quieter after steady.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 11.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15/-.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 11.

Barley, Karachi Aug./Sep. buyers 40/6.

AMERICAN MARKET.

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'.S REPORT.

New York JULY 10. 1924.

COTTON:—The market is gradually recovering from the first effects of the Bureau Report; after all, condition figure, though higher than generally expected, is still among the lowest on record for June, 25th and the indicated yield has so often proved far out of the way that the figure of 12,144,000 Bales is accepted only tentatively, and subject to many changes before the crop is actually picked and baled. As a matter of fact, it is beginning to be realized by some that while the last half of June was favourable, the previous foundation on which to build was below the average and the high point of the season's crop prospects may have already been reached, as the improvement is being halted by the unfavourable weather of the past week in many States, as confirmed in the official report of yesterday.

In this connection it has occured to us that an examination of the Bureau Indicated Crop by groups of States, in connection with yesterday's official weather report and a comparison with last year's actual yields might be of interest. The crop indications are, of course, in 500 pound bales, while last year's Census figures are running bales, so that the comparisons are not mathematically accurate, but the main idea is not affected.

State	Bureau Indication as of June 25 (thousands of Bales)		Census Crop 1923 (thousands of Bales)		Condition of Crop July 9th (weekly weather Report)
Arkansas	956		642		
Louisiana	476		374		
California, Arizona, etc. ..	278		181		
		1710		1197	Good
Georgia	986		613		
Oklahoma	994		666		
Tennessee	381		254		
Texas	4175		4210		
		6536		5723	Fair
Alabama	863		599		
Mississippi	1037		622		
Missouri	179		124		
		2079		1345	Rather Poor
North Carolina	945		1050		
South Carolina	835		793		
Virginia	35		52		
		1815		1895	Poor
Total		12,140		10,160	

It will be seen that

I) Only a small fraction of the crop (indication about 500,000 Bales increase) is reported as being in a Promising condition:

II) About half of the crop (indication about 800,000 Bales increase) is in Fair condition:

III) About a third of the crop (indication about 700,000 Bales increase) is in a Rather Poor to Poor Condition.

One feature that may be a surprise to many is that notwithstanding the frequent reiteration of the fine crop that Texas expected to raise on its very large acreage, many talking of 5,000,000 Bales, the Bureau indication is the same as last year's crop with prospects only Fair.

Our conclusion is that there is nothing in the crop situation to warrant a bearish view of the market, while there is a very good chance of sudden crop scares at any moment. While trade is dull at present, a fresh demand for cotton goods might develop very quickly in case of a serious decline in crop prospects and we, therefore, feel that purchases of cotton in moments of weakness will probably result profitably.

COFFEE:—The market has been nervous and uncertain owing to the political troubles in Brazil, with divergent views as to their course and their probable market effect; recent reports that the uprising had been crushed seem to have been premature and it may be some time before the final settling down of agitation. Meanwhile, the heavy buying of contracts, perhaps on advance news of the outbreak, has been followed by a weak feeling and we rather think it will be hard to sustain prices at this level indefinitely.

SUGAR: Recent fluctuations have been unimportant and the market has had a rather heavy appearence, with a tendency to sag off when not supported. Demand for refined is disappointing and there seems to be no reason to expect materiilly higher prices, although any decided decline below three cents for the distant positions should hardly be expected. If these views are correct, a scalping policy for small profits would appear advisable for the present.

THE CHICAGO MARKET: The main feature of yesterday's government report was the sensationally small prospective supply of Corn and the outlook would seem to be for still higher price levels. Wheat will be influenced more by the world situation, but the continued strength of Winnipeg seems to point to a gradual further advance with occasional reactions.

A. NORDEN & CO.

"REDUCTION OF HEDGE CONTRACTS."

It has frequently been urged in these columns that the number of hedge contracts in vogue in the Bombay cotton trade should be materially reduced in the interests of genuine traders and in order to check cornering by speculators. The Bombay millowners have long maintained that the present contracts do not provide real hedges, are speculative, and are difficult to handle as hedges against up-country purchases of cotton or even against forward sales of cloth. In order that a contract should be suitable for hedging, it should, firstly, be broad enough to prevent the possibility of its being unduly depressed by speculators and, secondly, it should not be so narrow as to allow easy cornering. Having regard to these principles a considerable section of the cotton trade is, we understand, now strongly in sympathy with the millowners in their demand that the East Indian Cotton Association should take steps at the earliest opportunity to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. No one who has given this important matter careful consideration can be ignorant of the difficulties with which the question bristles, or of the manner in which the interests of various branches of the trade would seem to clash. But we are of opinion that in the latter respect much of the apprehension felt in certain quarters is unfounded. In any case the only affair and right course to follow is one in which the object is to secure the position and assist the undertakings of genuine traders, and to this end to provide a satisfactory hedge to meet the legitimate demands of the trade.

The Bombay millowners are of opinion that a further reduction in the number of hedge contracts, two of which are now scarcely dealt in, is long overdue, and their association has urged the East India Cotton Association to give the fullest consideration to certain detailed proposals which have been drawn up by a Sub-Committee of the Millowners' Association, specially appointed to that end. In the forefront of these proposals is the recommendation that the number of hedge contracts should be reduced from five to three as soon as possible. It is suggested, moreover, that the three remaining contracts should be constituted in the following manner. Firstly, the present No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach Contract and the present No. 3 G.M.G. Southern Contract should be amalgamated into one contract, the staple should be specifically determined for each growth, and no cotton under 6/8 inch staple should be tenderable against this contract. The words "fair average staple of the season" as now laid down in Schedule A with reference to the Broach Contract were too vague and should be abolished. Moglai cotton from Latur, Nanded, Purna, Umri Bhaisen, Kirkley, Mudkhad and Parbhani should be included in this contract provided they are not under 6/8 inch staple. No cotton under Good should be tenderable against this contract. Secondly, the present Nos. 3 and 4 Oomras Contract should be amalgamated into one contract, and a provision should be added that only Fully Good to Fine Cotton be tendered from the beginning of the year until the end of May and after that time only Good to Fully Good. This contract should also include Northern Gonrane Cotton of the Nizam's State from stations of Barsi and Jalna. Cotton tendered against this contract to be medium staple and not less than ⅞ inch. And thirdly, the third contract should be the same as the present No. 1 Bengal Contract. The grade to be "Good to Fully Good and the staple not to be defined." The committee has also proposed that instead of the specific three or more delivery dates for each contract as at present, the three aforementioned contracts should be made tenderable throughout the year, i.e for each month's delivery.—"Commerce."

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY

The following Press Communique is issued by the Offg. Controller of the Currency:—

	(In pounds sterling.) Remittances during the month of July 1924	Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st July 1924
Sterling purchases in India	3,705,000	11,820,000
Sterling taken over in London	700,000	700,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	...	...
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury ...	...	...
Council Bills	...	...
Total	4,405,000	12,520,000

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
B. P. C. C. General meeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.
Municipal Corporation, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 14.

Banks closed (Cocoanut Day) Hindu Holiday.
Poona Races: Summer Meeting—Third day.
S.S. "Naldera" with English Mails due midnight

SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

The S.S. "Caledonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 13 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset 7h. 8m.
Aug. 14 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 8m.
Aug. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 17 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 20m. Sunset 7h 5m.
Aug. 19 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

The University Registrar, Bombay University, sends the following for publication:—

"His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to renominate the following gentlemen as Ordinary Fellows of the University on the expiry of their present term of office:—(1) The Reverend Father E. Blatter, S.J. Ph.D., F.L.S., (2) D. G. Dalvi, Esq., M.A., LL.B."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S.S. "Modasa" which left Bombay on the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackinnon" arrived in London on the morning of the 9th instant.

'MY' NIGHT ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Manoranjan Mandal will give a charity performance of the drama "Tratika" (Taming of the Shrew) in aid of My Night English School started by the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodhar Thackersey Moolji Hall Parel. Mr K. J. Dubash, Solicitor will preside.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny writes:—A general meeting of all the members, who have taken part in the propaganda work, at Santa Cruz, will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Saraswat Colony, when the objects of the Pioneer Saraswat Co-operative Union will be explained by Mr. Narayen Rao Kurkerny, in order to guard the interest of the shareholding members of the "Shamrao Vithal Credit Society" and also of members of Saraswat "Tenant Co-partnership Housing Societies." A resolution will also be passed to the effect that 12½ per cent Dividend should ge granted to the members of S. V. Society, for the year 1923-1924 and hereafter, as the passing of the Co-operative Society's Bill, will otherwise affect all the shareholding members. All Saraswats are requested to attend in time.

POLICE CONSTABLE COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Monday morning Kashiram Sayaji, Police Constable No. 2959 of the Bombay City Police was found hanging by his neck in his room in the Police Quarters near the Esplanade Police Station. Life being extinct his body was removed to the morgue for inquest. At the Coroner's inquest evidence was led to show that the deceased was suffering from pain in the stomach and was tired of his life. He was in the Police Force for the last three years.

The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

The past and present students of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya held their first social gathering in Muzaffrabad Hall on the 3rd inst., under the presidentship of Mr. M. J. Mehta. A very interesting programme was arranged to entertain the guests. After the sports and a few amateur performances and elocution competition Mr. K. V. Gugalia gave a welcome address and made a few suggestions for such future occasion. Mr. R. M. Bhandari then read out the report of the sports competition and Mrs. M. J. Mehta kindly distributed prizes to the successful competitors. The President addressed the audience with his eloquent and inspiring speech and gave a few words of advice to the students. This was followed by light refreshments. After that, the students performed the Drama of Maharana Pratap which was very much appreciated by the audience.

MOHARRUM IN BOMBAY

The Moharram in Bombay passed off quietly on Tuesday. At Nagpada from 1 to 3 p.m. a majlis was held where before a large congregation a sermon was delivered suitable to the occasion. For some years past now "Tabuts" are not being taken in procession as before as a result of Police regulations. There was a large rush of visitors to Bandra Kurla, and Thana to witness the "Tabut" processions. The influx to Bandra being exceptionally heavy the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company had to arrange for additional local service.

RENT ACT MEETING.

A public meeting of the graduates of the Bombay University Electorate and the general public will be held on Thursday, the 14th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to consider the situation arising out of the recent refusal by the Bombay Legislative Council of leave to introduce Mr. Addyman's Rent Act Extension Bill and also to consider the explanation of Mr. M. R. Jeyakar regarding the attitude of the Bombay Conucil Swaraj Party towards that Bill. Graduate voters are particularly invited to be present Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

ANOTHER DACOITY AT MAROL.

REMARKABLE TELL-TALE CAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 10.

As a result of the clever rounding up by the united efforts of the Bombay and Suburban police of several Pathans and other dangerous cosmopolitan gangs of dacoies, many of whom have been transported and deported, and many of whom are marking time in the Bandra police calls, awaiting trial, people were beginning to feel somewhat relieved from the constant harrowing dread of such midnight marauders. The news of the recent dacoity at Moral, near Andheri has, therefore, come, as a shock to their nerves, for in a place like Marol anything in the way of a raid, such as Pathan robbers are wont to organize, one would not now have expected to occur there, for the thrilling details of the dacoity which took place at Marol last year in the house of the well-known Barucha family must be fresh in the minds of the general public and especially in the minds of the fraternity of freebooters. In this case, it will be remembered, that a gang of six Pathans had raided the mansion of the Baruchas at dead of night. After mortally wounding the Pathan watchman at the gate (who succumbed to his injuries the next day in the Andheri hospital) they made a rush into the house where they met with the stoutest possible resistance from the two Barucha brothers whose escape from fatal injuries was most providential. Owing to such resistance the robbers departed sooner than they otherwise would, but not before they had broken open an almirah and taken from it some pearls and other valuables worth about Rs. 6,000. Next morning the news of this thrilling affair had spread like wild fire all over Bombay and the Suburbs, and the general public and the press were loud and emphatic in their demand that if the police cared to justify their existence they would bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice as soon as possible. All over the town of Bombay and the Suburbs the Pathan chummeries and moneylending rookeries were turned inside out and a host of undesirables were deported. Closer investigation resulted in the arrest of two Pathans Ajim Khan and Hazrat Nabi. Strong evidence soon came to light that these two were the ringleaders in the Bharucha Mansion dacoity. They were tried at the Thana Criminal Sessions for dacoity with murder etc. and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. On hearing the sentence the accused became as wild and furious as a wounded tiger, and in open Court held out the fiery threat to Sub-Inspector Subawalla who was sitting there that as soon as they came out from Jail they would kill him. This case eventually in revision came before the Annellate Side of the Bombay High Court, and both judges were agreed that the accused were Pathan dacoits of a type most dangerous to Society and that in slaying the Pathan watchman they had been guilty of murder pure and simple without the least extenuating circumstance. Their Lordships therefore considered the punishment of the lower Court as ridiculously lenient and therefore sentenced Ajimkhan to be hanged and his accomplice to transportation for life.

LATEST DACOITY AT MAROL.

After such a deterrent finale to the desperate deed it would not be too optimistic to hope that no Pathan or any other gang of robbers would again attempt to play the same game in the Bharucha house or under its shadow. There is no doubt, originally the objective of the Pathan dacoity, committed last week at Marol, was the Bharucha Mansion, but, unfortunately for the robbers, when they approached it they found it well guarded and unassailable, the only prospect for them being, if they attempted to enter the house, "more lead than silver." So they wisely decided to give the mansion a wide berth and then turned their attention to a neighbouring house belonging to Mr. Rustomji Madon. They broke into the house and seeing Mr. Madon they demanded his Keys, but as the Keys were not with him they maltreated him, and went in search of Mrs. Rustomji who dumb founded at their sight handed over the Keys, and the robbers having had their whole heart and soul bent upon getting as much booty as they could grab, forgot all about Mr. Rustomji, who taking advantage of his being left alone crawled out of his room and cried aloud for help. Mr. Ardesir Bharucha on hearing the cries immediately arming himself with a revolver came out of his house and fired a volley which frightened the robbers so much so that they took to their heels carefully avoiding all impediments.

A policeman on his rounds, arrested a Pathan near the scene of the crime on the night of the dacoity. His head was bare at the time, and this furnishes the police with a valuable clue, as a cap was found in Mr. Madon's house, after the dacoits had fled which fits the head of the arrested Pathan. He was duly placed before the Resident Magistrate at Bandra who has remanded him for further police enquiry.

"THE WAY TO LOSE INDIA"

The following appears in the "Daily News" of London:—

"To the Editor of the "Daily News"

Sir,—I hope you will allow me to enter a protest against the tone of your article in the "Daily News" under the above heading. I can quite understand a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of General Dyer's procedure in continuing to fire when the illegal assembly was (perhaps) beginning to disperse, but you seem to ignore all that led up to the so-called "Massacre," and also the fact that any kind of meeting had been (very wisely) prohibited that very day. I have studied the case very carefully and I cannot help thinking that in the same circumstances I should probably have acted much as General Dyer did. There can be no doubt that if he had been tried by court Martial at the time he would have been triumphantly acquitted. You seem to forget that he was never tried at all, and surely even an official is entitled to so much justice.

J. W. PENNINGTON."

3, Victoria-street, S.W.

We were not discussing "The wisdom of General Dyer's procedure," on which Parliament and the British Government have already pronounced. We were merely pointing out that a reversal of the verdict means the hopeless alienation of Indian opinion.—Ed. "D.N."

BROACHA MILL STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of the 300 operatives of the Ring Department of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill terminated on Tuesday morning. The management posted a notice on the mill gate informing the strikers to resume work failing which they were intimated that their salaries for the month of July would be confiscated. As a result of the notice the men resumed work unconditionally.

The Divisional Superintendent, S. I. Railway, South Madura wires under date Madura, August 12th:—"Breaches on the line between Elamanur and Pettaivayatalai on the Erode branch has been repaired, and a limited number of trains are now running between Erode and Elamanur during the day time only. Train service between Elamanur and Trichinapoly Fort is still suspended.—(A. P.)

"THE ETERNAL MIRACLE"

MRS. NAIDU ON THE MISSION OF YOUTH.

"The Eternal Miracle" was the theme of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's lecture before a large audience of students under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society on Tuesday. Principal MacKenzie presided.

Principal MacKenzie, in introducing the learned speaker, said that that was not the first occasion when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had graced their College with her presence. She had accepted their invitation on many different occasions and the present occasion was a unique one in that she had just returned from South and East Africa and as such would give them some of her varied and pleasant experiences. He confessed he was not able to understand the meaning of "Eternal Miracle" but then Mrs. Naidu herself was a miracle and would be able to explain it better.

Mrs. Naidu, who on rising to speak received a great ovation, said that that she herself did not know the meaning of the title she chose for the day's lecture. When she accepted the invitation to address the members of the Literary Society, their energetic and young Secretary was very particular to get a title for her lecture from her, no matter whether she spoke sense or no sense. He was very careful to remind her that it should be such as not to allow her to drift into topics that were outside the province of the Literary Society. She chose the title "Eternal Miracle' because it would give her freedom to speak on a subject that was always dear to her, viz. Youth, with its hopes, aspirations and grief. That was the subject which her hearers, because they were young and wise, would be in a better position to interpret than she herself.

MISSION OF YOUTH.

Continuing she dwelt on the mission of youth. It was the privilege of youth to be audacious, to be arrogant, to be self-assertive. It was their proud privilege to reconcile the warring elements that went to make up for the present strife and to contribute their best towards the bringing about of the Kingdom of Youth on Earth. What was this Kingdom of Youth? While she was returning from the Saint of Sabarmati, she saw the different manifestations of the Eternal Miracle in the blue and white waters of the Sabarmati, in the emerald glory spread around her because of the bounty of nature. When she saw the beautiful birds building their nests and all the thrill of animation, it was then that she realised how wonderful it was to be alive and to drink of the Eternal Spirit. Of all the Miracles the gift of Youth was the most wonderful. It was the joy of living. They were the builders of the world's destiny. Youth replete with hopes and aspirations was to usher in the Kingdom of Peace on Earth. Youth had the duty of spring time to perform: to bring back to nature all the sap and thrill of life that had been taken away by old worn conventions and racial jealousies.

Mrs. Naidu then instanced the case of Kenya where she found youths of different races but all united in the common object of carrying on the mission of youth. She found the Youth of Kenya similar to the youth of Bombay, all aglow with the joy of living, and above the narrow and hide bound convention of caste, creed and community. They were out to sweep aside the barriers set up by older generations in the iron language of racial superiority and inferiority between man and man. It was there that she came to a fuller consciousness of the high duty of the Youth of India.

"And what was that high duty?" asked Mrs. Naidu. They had in their country youth representing five different cultures Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian and Hebrew. It was their duty to see that while they remained true to their different traditions and cultures, they evolved out of that five-fold tradition, an Indian culture which would give to the younger nations of West a true perspective of life. It was their duty to bring to a distracting world the gospel of beauty which was the ultimate aim and purpose of life. And how could they bring back that gospel? While they remained true to their ancestory and tradition they must redeem the pledges they gave in their youth. As the rose bud in fulness of time blossomed forth into a full petalled flower or as the mango blossoms evolved in due course into ripe fruits even so they in their individual capacity must give the best of them.

Mrs. Naidu wound up her/lecture by saying that youths were the instruments of Divine Will; theirs was the infinite greatness theirs was the infinite power, the power of beauty and glory. Theirs were the opportunity of evolving themselves, and they must possess that healthy impulse that would bind people of all climes and traditions together into a living organisation of brotherhood.

Mr. MacKenzie while thanking Mrs. Naidu for the learned lecture that pleased both their mind and ears said he would not create an anti climax by speaking at length. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting terminated.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND PROCEDURE RULES.

The Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was asked to report on the following resolution of the Corporation:—

"That any member of a Committee of the Corporation who absents himself from three successive meetings of the Committee should be considered as having ceased to be a member thereof unless he has applied for leave of the Corporation to be absent from the Corporation meetings or has intimated to the Municipal Secretary after his absence from two successive meetings of the Committee that he will unavoidably not be able to attend the third meeting of the Committee owing to illness.

That the Municipal Secretary be requested to report to the Corporation the name of the Councillor who has thus ceased to be a member of a Committee, to enable the Corporation to appoint another member on the Committee in his place."

The Committee is of the opinion that it is unnecessary to introduce any special new rules.

The Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Corporation have reported as follows on the question of disposal of Municipal business at adjourned meetings of the Corporation.

The Committee had been asked to report on the following questions:—

(1) If two or more meetings are called on a particular day at different hours, and if the first meeting is adjourned for want of a quorum and the second or subsequent meetings called are naturally not held, whether the business, before the second or subsequent meeting, could be proceeded with at a subsequent adjourned meeting even if there is no quorum of members present.

(2) If in the case of an adjourned meeting held after any of the previous meetings had been adjourned for want of a quorum, a quorum is present for a time and thereafter it is found that there is no quorum and the attention of the President is drawn to the fact, whether the President is bound to adjourn the meeting.

It will be seen from the Counsel's opinion received with the Commissioner's letter, appended hereto, that Counsel is of opinion that at a meeting (as distinct from an adjourned meeting) 26 Councillors are necessary to form a quorum. Counsel also states that as a matter of prudence the President should ascertain at the commencement of such meeting whether there is a quorum, for if there is not, the proceedings must be infructuous until there is a quorum. As to Section 36 (f) of the Municipal Act, Counsel says that the provisions of this Section cover both the cases where 20 Councillors do not assemble at the commencement as well as where 20 or more Councillors assemble, the business is proceeded with and afterwards the number is reduced below 20 by some of the Councillors going away. He also states that under the same Section business that was on the agenda at a meeting which was adjourned for want of a quorum could be disposed of without a quorum at all subsequent adjourned meetings of which notice was duly given by the President. The Committee have carefully considered the Counsel's opinion, in consultation with the Commissioner, and they beg to recommend that it be followed by the Corporation so far as the points dealt with therein are concerned.

With regard to question (1) referred to the Committee for report the Committee after careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, are of opinion that although the circumstances referred to in it are not likely to arise the business of the second meeting cannot be conducted without a quorum unless the very meeting had been previously adjourned for want of a quorum and not for any other reason. As to suggestion (2) the Committee are of opinion that the meeting need not be adjourned even if there be no quorum at any stage.

PROHIBITING EXPORT OF DRY MEAT.

PUNDIT SHAMLAL NEHRU'S BILL

The following correspondence has passed between Pundit Shamlal Nehru and the Legislative Department, Government of India, regarding his Bill for the prohibition of export of Cattle meat:—

From Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M.L.A.

1, Bank Road,
Allahabad,

To The Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,
Simla

Allahabad dated 7th July 1924.

Sir—

In reply to your letter No. F. 52-1/24-A. C. dated 25th July 1924, I have the honour to attach herewith a revised copy of my Bill which avoids all matter requiring the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General.

I request the favour of your substituting the attached copy for the original Bill of which I have already given notice. If fresh notice is necessary please treat this letter as formal notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce my Cattle Protection Bill at the next September sessions of the Assembly to be held at Simla.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A BILL.

To prohibit the Export Trade in cattle meat:—

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to remove preventible causes for the shortage of agricultural cattle and the reduction of the milk supply in British India, and whereas the overseas trade in dry meat has substantially contributed to the said shortage of agricultural cattle and the said reduction of the milk supply it is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT.

1. This Act may be called the Cattle Protection Act 1924. It shall extend to the whole of British India and shall come into force on the '92 .

DEFINITION OF CATTLE.

2. Cattle shall mean and include cows, bulls, bullocks and buffaloes as well as their calves.

OFFENCES.

3. Whoever exports or carries coastwise the meat of cattle slaughtered in British India or carries such meat by road, rail, water or air within British India for the purpose of such export or carrying coastwise, and whoever abets the commission of any of the said acts shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or both.

Explanation.—It is not an offence under the Act to carry cattle meat in the manner aforesaid for the bonafide use of passengers or crew during a voyage.

FORFEITURE.

4. On conviction for an offence under this Act the cattle meat in respect of which the offence is committed shall be forfeited.

OFFENCE COGNISABLE AND BAILABLE.

5. All offences under this Act shall be cognisable and bailable and shall be triable in the manner prescribed for warrant cases by a Magistrate of the First Class.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

India is mainly an agricultural country. Cattle are essential to the agriculturist and milk to the great bulk of the population. Since the introduction of the dry meat trade in India an enormous number of cattle has been slaughtered every year for the purposes of the trade. This has naturally raised the prices of cattle and milk. The agriculturist finds it increasingly difficult to purchase a sufficient number of cattle for his plough. The scarcity of milk is not a less serious hardship upon the people in general but its evil results have been most felt in the case of infants. The great rise in infant mortality during recent years has been distressing. The object of this Bill is to combat these growing evils to some extent by penalising export trade in cattle meat.

No. F. 52-1-24-A. C.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From
Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt., C.I.E.,
Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

To
Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M.L.A.
Simla, the 25th July 1924.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 19th June, 1924, regarding your Bill to prohibit export trade in cattle meat, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Government of India your Bill requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General to its introduction under Clause (1) of section 67 (2) of the Government of India Act and to suggest that you should formally apply for and obtain such sanction as Rule 19 (2) of the Indian Legislative Rules requires that a copy of such sanction shall be annexed to the notice sent by you. The application for previous sanction may be made through the Secretary, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Sd./- S. C. GUPTA.
For Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

A Lucknow message of August 12th says:—It is reported from Amethi, a village in the Lucknow District, that some Mussalmans forcibly entered the Hindu temple yesterday with the result that a mild fracas ensued. The situation is said to be grave. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police have proceeded to the spot.—(A. P.)

RIGHTS OF VAKILS

INTERESTING CASE IN MADRAS HIGH COURT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

An appeal arising out of a judgment of Mr. Justice Waller who refused to a vakil the right of audience in an insolvency Court was heard by a full bench of the Madras High Court to-day. The question was whether under the Madras Presidency Town Insolvency Act vakils were entitled to audience in an insolvency court as distinct from appeals from in Insolvency Court. It was contended that the only persons entitled to practice in an Insolvency Court prior to 1919 were advocates and attorneys of the Supreme Court and Vakils, not being recognised as entitled to practice in the Supreme Court, could not claim any right of audience in an Insolvency Court.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer representing the Vakils' Association placed stress in the course of his arguments on the point that even prior to the Act of 1919 vakils had the right of audience in an Insolvency Court even though such right had not been exercised by them.

Judgment was reserved.

WOMEN AND REFORMS.

DEMAND FOR SUFFRAGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

It is understood that a number of prominent Indian ladies now in Simla are meeting to-morrow to draft representation to be presented to the Reforms Enquiry Committee urging the grant of the suffrage and the right to stand for election to the various Legislatures. The question of selecting witnesses to appear on their behalf before the Committee is also to be considered

SUBORDINATE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

INTERPELLATION IN ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Biswa Nath Mukerji, L. M. & S., General Secretary, B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association, writes:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi has written me to say that he will move the following resolution during the September Session of the Assembly:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a committee to enquire into and report on the grievances of the subordinate employees of the Indian Railways regarding:

(1) the conditions of service including the hours of work, the rate of wages or salaries, opportunities for promotion to higher grades, provision for leave, gratuity, provident fund, housing accommodation, etc.

(2) unequal treatment regarding the conditions of service based on racial grounds.

(3) unfair retrenchment

(4) the attitude of the Agent towards the Railwaymen's Association.

First of all I shall draw the attention of all the sister Railway Unions to the resolution of Mr. Joshi. We do not know how to praise him for his invaluable services in our cause. I think it will be nothing out of place to say that Mr. Joshi is the only competent man to tackle the problem of the subordinate employees of the Indian Railways and it should be the sacred duty of every railwaymen in India to strengthen his hands by supplying him with every bit of information that is in his possession. I also invite the attention of every subordinate employee of the B. & N. W. Railway to the above resolution and hope he will either personally see me at our office at Jafrabazaar or write to me about his grievances. It should be done at the earliest opportunity possible, as the papers must reach Mr. Joshi atleast 15 days before the session of the Assembly opens.

By the bye let me impress one thing on the minds of Mr. Joshi. My information, knowledge and experience of the affairs in the different Railways place me in a position to say that things in this Railway are not exactly what they are in other Railways. So this point should be clearly dealt with in his speech in the Assembly. In my report to Mr. Joshi I shall clear this point. I have found that the conditions of service in the B. and N. W. Railway are quite peculiar. The wages and salaries are proverbially small. There are very few chances of promotion to higher grades, and the conditions of service are rather personal than gradal. The provision for leave, the gratuity and provident fund rules are quite unconstitutional and against all canons and ideas of justice and fair play. The retrenchment effected in this Railway will bring to light strange happenings. The attitude of the Agent B. and N. W. Railway towards the Union will also bring out strange stories.

(Continued from column 6.)

innings totalled 268. John Gunn scoring 76 and Walker 56. Derby have made 195 for 6 Crome in Brown scoring 74.

Cloudestershire versus Worcestershire:—Gloucester won by 91 runs. Gloucester's second innings totalled 159, Robinson scoring 74. Wilson took 4 for 28. Worcester made 68, Parker taking 5 for 38 and Mills 5 for 29.

Lancashire versus Essex.—Essex's first innings closed for 180. R. Tyldesley taking 4 for 45. Lancashire made 180 Hallows scoring 50. Hipkin took 4 for 26 including Hattrick Essex have made 7 for 3 in their second innings, and require 263 runs to win.

The United Services versus South Africans:—The United Services first innings closed for 418 Blount scoring 61 G. J. Bryan contributing 229. Bryan played for 4 hours and hit 29 fours. Blankenberg took 4 for 92.

South Africans have made 148 for 4 in their second innings.—Reuter.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Brisbane.—In the world's sculling championship Paddon beat Felton by six lengths —Reuter.

BOXING CONTEST.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Cleveland.—In ten rounds boxing contest Benny Leonard beat Pat Moran on points retaining the world's light weight championship.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING: 3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Thursday, August 14:—

(1st race starts at 3-0 p.m.)

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,750; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

The Count 9-6, School Boy 9-0, Marmion 8-12, Margaret Joyce 8-12, Festivity 8-5, Trail 8-5, Allington 8-4, Rabalto 8-3, Treasury 7-12, Piccolo 7-5, Sarsaparilla 7-4, Etheldene 7-3, Musk Rat 7-3.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mandil 9-12, Dartmoor 9-3, Andolis 8-10, Chiettain 8-10, Moyeed 8-8, Zohal 8-4, Silver Streak 8-4, Apollo 8-4, Arab Knight 8-3, Gosub 8-3, Alder 8-0, Shahzada 7-10, Vazirulmulk 7-10, Sahoo 7-9, Bahadorjung 7-8, Kitchener 7-1, Costa Rica 6-9.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Sannayet 9-0, Safety 8-12, Some Surprise 8-8, Mahir 8-6, Towfik 8-3, Nafa 8-1, Dirrah 8-1, Aiman 7-11, Sir Jamal 7-8, Kamel 7-7.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Greenfinch 9-9, Husky 9-2, Night Watchman 8-10, Bouillotte 8-6, Green Malt 8-5, Lomond Hills 8-5, Mist 8-4, Kaser Girl 8-2, Divine 8-1, Carton Pierre 8-1, Crushed Glass 7-13, Belle Syme 7-12, Chummy 7-11, Czarda 7-10, French Briar 7-10, Unruly 7-6, Voltage 7-3.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Steel Blue 9-12, First Grade 9-5, Lucky Lad 9-3, Stormont 8-13, Blackwater 8-8, Nikolaki 8-8, Lomo 8-8, Irrigate 8-5, Dugald Dalgetty 8-5, Cheery Girl 8-5, Viscount 8-1, Woorali 7-7.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Corisande 9-2, Daphnis 8-13, White Dart 8-12, Ulster Lad 8-10, Erriite 8-6, Martenora 8-6, Desert Gold 8-5, Lady Rita 8-2, Glass Rock 8-1, Krempion 8-1, Trostan 7-13, Island Lord 7-10, My Realm 7-5.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for country-breds.

Steel Blue 12-7, Jovial 10-12, Carsimore 8-11, Shartaj 8-10, Discarded 8-9, The Knut 8-9, Zara 8-3, Devotion 7-11, Apple Blossom 7-8, Pollentin 7-7, Mystery 7-0.

THE AUNDH PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

The Lily 8-12, Dugald Dalgetty 8-12, Coryste 8-12, Viscount 8-10, Expectant 8-10, Ludo 8-10, Ctesiphon 8-10, Toss Up 8-10.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

G. I. P. (ALL BLACKS) WIN.

The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana was defeated by the G. I. P. (All Blacks) on Tuesday evening by one love. Although it was a holiday yesterday, it was regrettable to find that both the teams could not turn up their eleven players and during the initial half it was a ten-a-side game quite devoid of interest. From the start the Gymkhana players pressed their opponents and kept the leather in the danger zone of the All-Blacks for a considerable period but with no result. A. Eagle, the right back of the G. I. P. (All-Blacks) cleared the ball several times with his tele kicks and played a great game as he wont to do. After a little ding-dong affair in which neither side could show any standard of play that might evoke admiration from the onlookers, Leveridge beat James and netted the ball with a feeble shot. After this the Gymkhana woke up and put up a hard struggle to equalise but to no avail. After Amon Khan, James the custodian of the Gym. changed his position and came to left outside and his vacancy was filled by Tellful, and the game became a bit interesting. Many a chance was thrown out by the Gymkhana owing to their lacking in finish and hurly-eurly play. Mupfey of the G. I. P. played a superb game in the left half while Preston of the Gym. needs special mention.

The sides were:—

G. I. P. (All-Black) W. Eagle, A. Eagle, Crebbe, Bottomby, Mupfey, Killet Leveridge, Jardine, Vreyers, Tolley.

Bombay Gym. "B"—James, Preston, Allum Leach, Sharpard, Livingston, Edwards, Tellful Herd, Milne Eyers.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 11.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Middlesex.—Middlesex's first innings totalled 445, Hendren contributing 83, Fenley took 5 for 115. Surrey have made 229 for 5, Sandham scoring 112 and Jardine 86, not out.

Sussex versus Kent at Hastings:—Kent won by an innings and 112 runs. Kent's first innings totalled 435, Woolley making 108. Sussex made 148 in their second innings.

Hampshire versus Leicestershire:—Leicestr have made 425 for 9, Taylor scoring 123 and Geary 76.

Yorkshire versus Warwickshire:—Yorkshire won by ten wickets. Yorkshire's first innings closed for 273. Sutcliffe and Rhodes making 99 and 51 respectively. Howell took 5 for 94. Warwick made 107 in their second innings, Macaulay taking for 66. Yorkshire made 4 for the loss of no wickets in their second innings.

Notts versus Derbyshire:—Notts' first

(Continued in columnn 5.)

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding their ANNUAL SALE of BLOODSTOCK, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th September, 1924. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots to be offered for sale will be received at 3 Ballasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to 20th August, 1924, when the sale list will close.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

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PROFESSIONAL.
Dr. K. S. PATEL, Venereal and Skin Specialist, has returned to Bombay at Lock Hospital, Grant Road, opposite London Hotel.

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BARRISTER SAVARKAR'S LETTERS
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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1924.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MENACE.

Baulked in their attempts to enforce segregation on Indians by frontal attack the South African Whites are trying now to achieve their unholy object by flank attacks. A cable from Durban which we published yesterday, says that the Boroughs Ordinance 18 of 1924 disenfranchising Indians in the Natal Municipalities has been passed by the Provincial Council notwithstanding the protest of the Indian community. We publish elsewhere the petition presented to the Natal Council by the Natal Indian Congress. It will be seen that the new Ordinance seeks not only to deprive Indians of the municipal franchise which they have been enjoying all along, but also to restrict seriously their movements, both as regards residence and trade in the municipal areas. The existing rights of Indians in respect of ownership of property are also sought to be encroached upon.

The provisions of the Ordinance constitute an open violation of the spirit of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. But, we suppose, South African statesmen, including General Smuts himself, have decided to treat that agreement as but a "scrap of paper," since it no longer serves their purpose. It need hardly be said that the Ordinance, should it finally find a place on the statute-book of the province, would sound the death knell of Indian liberty in the Union. Natal is the only province in the Union which has a large Indian population. The object of municipal disenfranchisement of Indians is clear, namely, to reduce them to the status of mere political helots to the Whites. Early this year by means of the Township Ordinance it was sought to disenfranchise Indians in the townships, but fortunately the Governor-General of the Union intervened and by withholding his assent to the measure warded off the deadly blow aimed at them. The present Ordinance is but a counterpart of the Township Ordinance and calls equally for the exercise of the powers of the Governor-General. It is entirely racial in character and destructive of every boasted ideal of the British Empire. If the Governor-General was justified in disallowing the Township Ordinance he would be equally justified in preventing the Boroughs Ordinance from becoming law.

The Empire can have no meaning to Indians if political helotry such as is contemplated for them in the South African Union, is to be tolerated by the Imperial Government. The bonds which link India with the Empire cannot last long the strain of insults which British colonies everywhere are putting upon her children. British statesmen, even of the Labour Party, instead of tackling the grave situation with courage and tact, are only postponing the evil day of the crisis which is bound to arise sooner or later. If they cannot solve the problem themselves, they should have sufficient statesmanship at least to let India tackle it in her own way. To enable her to do so they should hasten her progress towards Swaraj, instead of placing every imaginable obstacle in her way, as they are doing at present. Such a short-sighted policy is calculated to do immense harm not only to India's cause but to that of the Empire as a whole as well. Indians, however, cannot afford to wait and see what the Imperial Government or the Government of India will do or will not do. Only by standing on their own legs and compelling the Government of India to act and behave in conformity with the national will, can they bring pressure on the Imperial Government and the Colonial Whites to abandon their unrighteous campaign against Indian liberties.

IMPERIAL RE-ORGANISATION.

The Constitutional Conference of the Empire which has been called by Mr. Thomas in October next and whose genesis we traced last week in these columns will have to deal with some very interesting problems of intra-imperial relationships and the position of the Commonwealth *vis-a-vis* the world. These relationships, as we showed on a previous occasion, are neither clearly defined nor uniformly observed. Consequently, they have led to some troublesome developments and delicate situations. The imperial bond which proved effective during the war was put to a severe strain when Canada and the other Dominions refused to rally to the call of a "holy crusade" against the Turks; and it appeared that the stock of imperial sentiment could be easily dissipated by a bellicose British statesman and could never prevail against the wishes and interests of a particular Dominion. That showed the need of devising some method whereby there would be more continuous consultation between the various Dominions and England to prevent them from being at cross-purposes in a crisis and to facilitate concerted action in imperial and foreign affairs. And though the Imperial Conference was boomed with all the accustomed British talents of propaganda, it has left behind it distinct feelings of irritation and futility. For the Dominions fail to perceive any advantage in such Conferences with all the trouble and expense they involve if a change of Government in England reduces all their endeavours to a cipher by the rejection of their resolutions and constructive proposals. On the other hand, the British people, always sensitive when questions affecting their pockets arise, inquire whether the sacred privilege of taxation, which their forefathers won after years of struggle with monarchy and which they exercise in the case of "inferior" peoples only because of divine dispensation, should be delegated to a Conference consisting of British and Dominion politicians. Is the imperial conference an imperial executive whose action can bind their respective legislatures or only an informal gathering of imperial statesmen to exchange views and mutual compliments? The Labour Government which has offended the Dominions by rejecting the Singapore project and Imperial Preference scheme, both of which had been approved by the last Imperial Conference, is seeking to discover some more satisfactory system of representation at these Conferences in order to make their deliberations more authoritative, perhaps by making it representative of all the parties in the different parts of the Empire.

Not less important is the question of Dominion representation at international conferences—a question that would be decisive of the attitude of the world towards the Empire. We do not propose to go into all the relevant issues raised by this question: the peculiar nature of Dominion Sovereignty, the basic conception of the Commonwealth, the failure of the idea of imperial federation. But we may observe that Mr. MacDonald's idea of some "machinery for the conduct of a united Imperial policy, particularly as regards foreign affairs" raises more difficulties than it solves. We wonder whether Mr. MacDonald himself is very clear about this proposed "machinery." Not even the "masked knights" of the "Round Table" headed by Mr. Lionel Curtis believe in the feasibility of an Imperial Parliament or an Imperial Council. The crux of the problem of imperial organisation is the question of imperial unity. And here there is no unanimity. Take the non-participation of Canada at the Lausanne Conference to which we referred the other day. In the view of a Canadian Minister of Justice it signifies that without the signatures of the Dominion plenipotentiaries a treaty could not be made binding on the Dominions. Yet Prof. A. B. Keith, an authority on the subject, refuses to accept this opinion since it would, in his opinion, "imply that the unity of the Empire had been dissolved." Or take the question of secession. A few years ago, General Smuts was asked whether a Dominion could secede from the Empire, to which the General replied in negative: but when asked whether the British Government could prevent such a Dominion from receding he also replied in the negative. The inference is plain. Sovereignty implies the right to secede, but no one is sure whether the Dominions are sovereign or not and in what sense they are sovereign. But we do not believe the Conference that is to meet in October will face and tackle these thorny questions of legal powers and constitutional rights or of a rigid interpretation of the new Dominion status in relation to foreign powers though it is upon a clear recognition of the implications and limitations of the status of the Dominions that the value of the change in "machinery" that Mr. MacDonald demands will ultimately depend. Without this perception, the alterations can have effect only on departmental organisation. There is a proposal, for instance, to establish a permanent inter-Dominion Secretariat and there is an idea of resident Ministers replacing high commissioners representing a more direct impact of Dominion electorate on the British governing authorities. These proposals leave us entirely cold. Even if they are achieved they will not obviate future troubles for the white parts of the Empire. The coloured parts of it, of course, are not particularly interested in these growing struggles that cannot be obscured even by the sentimental display of Wembley. If resident ministers are appointed, Sir Narasinha Sarma or Sir M. Shafi will represent "India" in London instead of Sir Dadiba Daial. And a grateful India will read of their sitting in a future international conference on behalf of all the Dominions for a day. But that will not change things in the least—except of course for the gentlemen concerned.

Notes of the Day.

German Feeling in the Occupied Territory.

The latest newspapers from Germany exhibit almost a nervous tendency to show how willing are Germans of all classes to come to an understanding with the Entente Powers. Even the ultra-capitalist Press, like the organ conducted by the syndicate founded by the late Hugo Stinnes, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", now finds it necessary to adopt a milder tone towards the exhibition of Chauvinist opinion in France. But the political Press in Germany finds it hard to allow its readers to believe that public opinion is now anxious to accept the principal items of the Dawes Report almost out of despair, out of a feeling that so long as the rigour of French administration in the Ruhr is not removed there is no hope for the German Fatherland. So there is great prominence given in the German Press to the utterances of ministers and ex-ministers which inspire courage. The present minister for the Occupied Territories, for example, Dr. Hoefle, gave a long interview to a correspondent of the Westphalian "Volksblatt" in which he roundly declared that although the German Government was willing to be very reasonable in connection with the Dawes Report, it must be distinctly understood that "the occupied area which has been given over during the year 1923 and after to the absolutism of the Rhineland commission must again become an integral part of the German Reich. Its inhabitants must again be made to feel that their property and their persons are as secure as those of any civilized State." This scathing and outspoken commentary upon the nature of the French occupation has given great satisfaction to the German population in the occupied area.

A Minister's Disclosures.

Mr. N. K. Kelkar, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces, has let the cat out of the bag apropos the Nagpur Satyagraha. The official plea, in which, let it be noted the *Indian* member of the C. P. Government also joined, was that the magistrate's order restraining the public was prompted by apprehensions of a disturbance of the public peace. Mr. Kelkar, however, ridicules the plea and bluntly tells the truth that everybody in Nagpur knew that there was not likely to be a breach of the peace at all and that the officials wanted to support the magistrate's order "whether right or wrong". Mr. Kelkar, having been one of the privileged circle at the time, must be in the know of the workings of the official mentality as well as the machinery of administration. We wonder what the Chief Secretary and the Home Member, who stoutly defended the action of both the magistrate and the Government, think of Mr. Kelkar's disclosure. Yet, merely to maintain official prestige, the Central Provinces Government did not hesitate to clap over a thousand citizens into jail! And there were Indians like Sir Moropant Joshi and Mr. Kelkar himself, who did not consider it derogatory to their self-respect or offensive to their sense of justice to continue to co-operate with such a Government! Mr. Kelkar has given, in another connection, his reasons for not resigning the Ministership even when unfairly over-ruled by the Governor. The following questions and answers will be found illuminating:

Sir Sivaswamy: When you differed from the Governor, why did you not insist on your policy and threaten to resign? Then the Governor would have listened to you.

Answer: Once I did resign but my non-official friends persuaded me to withdraw it because they wanted me to gain experience and accumulate such instances (laughter).

Sir Sivaswamy: Was it not due to the weakness of the ministry that the Governor over-ruled?

Answer: The Minister was quite strong (laughter). But he had no statutory power under the rules.

Mr. Kelkar not only did not resign, but he did not think it necessary even to give an inkling to the public that he was being unfairly treated. The following questions and answers will make this clear:

Dr. Paranjpye: Did you at any time tell the people or the Council members that you were not responsible for any act of administration and that it was due to the reserved half and so on?

Mr. Kelkar: No I did not; because I thought it would be a breach of faith on my part to expose the other half of Government.

Dr. Paranjpye: You as a Minister have the right of abstaining from voting in Councils on matters in which you disagreed with the reserved half. Did you at any time exercise that right?

Mr. Kelkar: No. Because I was very loyal to the other half of the Government. (Laughter).

So, loyalty to the "other half" required that the Ministers should bolster up Diarchy even when it was dead and stinking all round!

Not The Only Victim.

But Mr. Kelkar was not the only victim of this self-deception. Has not every other Minister in India been guilty of similar betrayal of public interests and compromise with his own self-respect? Did not Messrs. Chintamani, Jagatnarain in the United Provinces and Sir Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. P. C. Mitter in Bengal continue to assure their countrymen, so long as they were Ministers, that Diarchy was working smoothly and even splendidly and did they not disclose the ugly truth only after they had thrown up the sponge? Did not the Indian Ministers in Bombay acquiesce in the imprisonment of one whom the British Labour Government thought it improper to keep in prison? Even to-day are there not Ministers, who are trying to deceive the public by assurances that Diarchy, at least in their own province, is working with the utmost ease? The disclosures of Mr. Kelkar prove conclusively that Diarchy would have received a public burial long ago, if "Co-operators" like Mr. Kelkar, Chintamani and Jagatnarain had been more "loyal" to their own countrymen and less to the bureaucracy, and had not chosen to hide the truth so long from the public.

A Strange Order.

But for the fact that an Associated Press correspondent has circulated it, the report that comes from Cuttack that the local district magistrate "ordered" the students not to participate in the proceedings of the Orissa Students' Conference which was being held there, would be deemed incredible. It is possible to imagine the principal or the authorities of a school or college prohibiting, however wrongly, their students from attending the Conference. But what has a district magistrate to do with a conference of students and what sort of "order" can he issue prohibiting students from participating in such a conference? Surely Cuttack is not under Martial Law and the pranks of Frank Johnson are not being replayed there! We will certainly await fuller information about the strange order, but we confess we cannot conceive of any circumstances that could have justified the magistrate in preventing the students from meeting together to discuss problems affecting them. Is it the magistrate's view that students have no business to think independently or associate with one another? However, everything is possible in this country.

Relief Fund for South India.

Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee an Mathooradas Tricamji write:—

"We beg to inform you that we have upto this day obtained promises for about Rs. 12,000 and have already remitted yesterday by draft on Salem Rs. 5,000 in favour of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. We have this day heard from him by telegram that he himself is moving about and we can be more than sure that the matter is receiving his best attention and action. Subscriptions as already intimated may be sent to Mr. Mathooradas Tricamji, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, or Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, C/o "Bombay Samachar." We are glad to say that the Rice Merchants' Association have generously contributed Rs. 1,000."

In Memoriam.

The July number of the "Calcutta Review" is a Mukerjee memorial number entirely devoted to articles in appreciation of the greatest educationist of modern India. There are articles from the pen of almost every noteworthy person who ever came into contact with the late Maecenas of Bengal, from Sir Michael Sadler and Lord Lytton, to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari and Prof. S. Radhakrishnan. Each has his own viewpoint about the work done by the late Sir Asutosh. But they all agree in holding him to be a great man. A great scholar, Sir Asutosh soon became a distinguished lawyer; and for the last twenty years of his life practically ruled as the absolute master of Calcutta University. The present University of our eastern capital is undoubtedly a creation, in every sense of the word, of the great departed. Sir Asutosh was not slow to perceive the changes inaugurated by the Indian Universities Act of 1904; rather than thwart and oppose that legislation, he threw himself heart and soul in the process of revivifying his *Alma Mater*; and did not rest satisfied until he had fashioned out the great Post-graduate Department of his University. It is truly the most considerable monument for all time to the zeal and genius of Sir Asutosh; and though the products of the Calcutta University Post-graduate Department may not be all uniformly excellent, they have commenced an era of the revival of learning in India, which, it is the ardent hope of every son of India, will endure and flourish. The memory of Sir Asutosh will be for ever green in India, and his achievements will be a stimulus to all engaged in the reconstruction and rejuvenation of such centres of learning as are in existence among us.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

AN INDEFENSIBLE IMPOST.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

I.*

The Indian Cotton Excise Duties have always been politically, economically and above all morally indefensible. They have made a grave breach in the moral basis of British control in India; were deeply resented from the outset and have remained an open sore. At the bidding of Lancashire the peasant of India has had to pay more for his clothing for many years because, although it is made in his own country, it is subject to an Excise Duty. The better classes, who wear Lancashire products have gained the benefit because until recent years the import duties have been unduly low.

The London "Times" in expressing the above views added that they had repeatedly sought to warn both Lancashire and past Governments that India, where public opinion was now awake and alert would not for ever tolerate a tariff dictated by English considerations. Sir Valentine Chirol in his well-known book "Indian Unrest" says:—

"No measure has done greater injury to the cause of Free Trade in India than the Excise Duties on manufactured cotton, for none has done more to undermine Indian faith in the principle of justice upon which British Rule claims, and on the whole, legitimately claims, to be based."

For Lancashire's Benefit.

The History of the Indian Excise Duties is known to every student of Indian politics but the object of these articles is to place before the ordinary citizen a plain statement of the facts which led up to the introduction of, perhaps, the most unjustifiable piece of Legislation in the annals of the Fiscal History of this or any other country. In 1874 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Secretary of State for India two memorials regarding the necessity for abolishing the Indian Import Duties on cotton twist and piecegoods on the grounds that such duties were protective in their nature and gave an advantage to the Indian mill industry in competition with the English industry. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce chose a very opportune moment for memorializing the Secreatry of State for India. The ministry of Mr. Gladstone had become very unpopular and Parliament had to be dissolved. With a new elections imminent, the demands of Lancashire had to be treated with a certain degree of consideration since no political party could afford to ignore the Lancashire vote.

Lord Northbrook's Fight for India.

These two memorials were forwarded to the Government of India for inquiry and report. Lord Northbrook who was then Viceroy appointed a Tariff Commission to consider the whole question of Indian Tariffs especially in the light of the memorials. All the members of this Commission were English merchants or officials and they were unanimous in their opinion that the import duties on cotton yarn and piecegoods were fair and equitable. Since 1862 these duties had been fixed at 3½ per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively. After careful consideration of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, Lord Northbook's Government passed a new Tariff Act in 1875. Under this Act, the import duties on yarn and cloth were allowed to stand as they were but the valuations were considerably reduced and to prevent Indian mills from turning out a finer quality of goods in competition with Manchester, a duty of 5 per cent. was levied on imports of long staple Egyptian or American Cotton. The immediate result, therefore, of the memorials from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was a new Tariff Act which afforded some relief to the Lancashire industry inasmuch as there was a loss of revenue to India of £88,000 by reason of the reduced valuations. This however was not considered sufficient and as, meanwhile, in England, the Liberal Government had fallen and a Conservative Ministry been formed with Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State for India, the latter had to try and fulfil his election promises to Lancashire and endeavour to secure the total abolition of the cotton duties. The findings of the Tariff Commission and the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1875 were most unpalatable, apparently, to Lord Salisbury and the correspondence between him and the Viceroy on this subject was very acrimonious. Lord Northbrook (The Viceroy) declined to yield an inch on the question of the Cotton Import Duties and he also declined to accept Lord Salisbury's injunction that as Viceroy he was not to pass any measure without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The tussle between these two masterful personalities ended by Lord Northbrook resigning his office rather than allow India's interests to be sacrificed.

Lord Lytton was the next Viceroy and before leaving England he stated he was in favour of the total abolition of the Cotton Import Duties. He, moreover, found a tower of strength in the Finance Member of his Council, Sir John Strachey, who was a Free Trader and bent upon

(Continued on page 9.)

*This article is authorized by and is published with the sanction of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

PREMIER'S ACQUIESCENCE.

LONDON, August 11.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald has agreed with M. Herriot's proposal to have before the conclusion of the Conference an exchange of views with the German delegates on the question of the German disarmament in order that the facility might not be delayed on the resumption of the operation of the Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control.—Reuter.

RAPARATIONS COMMISSION.

TEXT OF PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT

LONDON, August 11.

Paris.—The text is published of the preliminary agreement of the Reparations Commission with Germany signed on 9th August. It binds Germany to take necessary legislative measures to enforce the Dawes Plan. The Commission undertakes to take measures to the same end including facilitating the issue of the loan. Both parties agree to make any additional arrangements upon which the London Conference may decide and undertake to refer the disputes regarding the interpretation of the agreement to arbitration in accordance with the methods to be fixed by the London Conference.—Reuter.

MILITARY EVACUATION OF RUHR.

DR. STRESEMANN CONFERS WITH M HERRIOT.

LONDON, August 11.

Dr. Stresemann conferred with M. Herriot to-day on the subject of the military evacuation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

"EXCELLENT IMPRESSION" IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, August 11.

The understanding that France is prepared to withdraw troops from the Ruhr in a year after the execution of the Dawes plan has created an excellent impression in Conference circles. It is believed that Germany will not raise difficulties in accepting the French conditions in that respect which will, probably, embrace the conclusion of the Franco-German commercial agreement.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION.

BRITISH REQUEST FOR PLACING ON LEAGUE AGENDA.

LONDON, August 11.

A message from Geneva says:—The British Government has requested the League of Nations to place the question of Mosul on the agenda of the next meeting of the Council on August 29th in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

DAVIS FORMALLY ACCEPTS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

LONDON, August 11.

Clarksbury (West Virginia.)—Mr. Davis formally accepted the Democratic nomination in the course of a speech, to-day, in which he bitterly reviewed the four-year record of the Government Party. He declared that there was no evidence that the Republicans could frame and carry out any definite consistent foreign policy. He further declared that the United States had stood by as a powerless spectator of the world's problems. Mr. Davis promised reduction in taxes and tariffs. He said that the Democrats sincerely favoured a World Court. He expressed the opinion that the day was coming when the voice of American public sentiment would be heard in favour of the membership of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

LONDON, August 11.

Marsilles.—The police have arrested two Greek seamen who had purchased arms and ammunitions which they intended to ship to China.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

18522

FIRING IN SUDAN.

SEQUEL TO AN AGITATOR'S ARREST

10 PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Activities of pro-Egyptian enthusiasts in the Sudan necessitated the intervention of troops at Atbara. The trouble started with a demonstration of armed military cadets at Khartum on August 9th and ten ring leaders were arrested. After that a serious demonstration was carried out by a Railway Battalion which had been loaned to the Sudan Government by the Egyptian Government for station police duty in the Sudan. Demonstrations continued on Sunday and men got out of control and set fire to a number of workshops. A half company of British troops was despatched from Khartum and a dismounted company of mounted infantry from Shendi. Demonstrations arose from the recent arrest of a noted agitator whom pro-Egyptians tried to release, twelve being injured.

A Cairo message says that newspaper "El Ahram" states that ten persons were killed and nine wounded when the troops fired.

The latest despatch states that casualties at Atbara were inflicted on railway soldiers who were confined to barracks from which they tried to break out attacking guards with bricks and stones. Guards who consisted of an Arab infantry fired after giving a warning. It is stated that British troops were present but did not fire.—Reuter.

AIRMEN IN ICELAND.

PREPARATION FOR ICELAND FLIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reykjavik.—Lt. Marscaldi has arrived here and is preparing to receive the Italian airman Locatelli whom he expects today. The American naval and military representatives here have promised fullest co-operation. Locatellis' flight to Greenland will be carried out in abnormal conditions. Ice and fog are still delaying the start of the American world-fliers. They will probably be able to leave Reykjavik before Locatelli whose machine will require a long overhauling in Iceland but Locatelli has a long cruising range and may by straight to the west coast of Greenland if the base which Americans are endeavouring to establish at Angmagsalik East Greenland proves impracticable.—Reuter.

LONGEST AERIAL RACE

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Ten famous flying men ascended at five this morning on the longest one-day aerial race ever held, the course being 850 miles long and the race for King's Cup. They start at Martlesham in Suffolk and pass over Edinburgh Dumbarton and Falmouth and finish at Lee on Solent. The machines include one seaplane and two amphibians. Lieut. Jones of the Royal Air Force piloting Siddeley Siskin was the first to pass Dumbarton at 8/15. King flying Martinsyde came down at Newcastle and his undercarriage was smashed. Courtney, last year's winner, flying Siddeley Siskin had a mishap and landed at Brough. Hazy weather is likely to prevent record speed.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN FLOUR PRICE

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The London Flour Millers have reduced the price of standard grade flour by two shillings to 48/6.—Reuter.

LONDON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 12.

On the London foreign exchange market dollars and francs appreciated further on favourable Conference developments. At the close the sterling on New York was four dollars 55 5/8 cents and French francs were 80.35.—Reuter.

DEATH OF LT. COL. CECIL GRENFELL

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The death of Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Grenfell is announced.—Reuter.

Lt. Col. Cecil Grenfell served as Captain in the S. African war. He was also Colonel of the Buck Yeomanry and a member of the Bucks Territorial Association and Political Council City Liberal Club. He served in the European War.

(Continued from column 4.)

be removed from the country. He laid emphasis on the urgent need of primary education. Higher education he said, must for the present be relegated to a secondary position in our programme.

Asked about Charka, he denounced it as sheer waste of time.

In the end he gave this message to the country:—

"Work, work, work, until the object is achieved".

The Maulana left for Cawnpore by the G. I. P. Mail at 12-30. At the station he was garlanded on behalf of the Khilafat by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi. Inspite of the attempts of the Government to keep the departure of the Maulana a secret several prominent political workers were present at the platform to give him a send off.

A SORT OF INSANITY

CAUSE OF GEDDES' SUICIDE

INQUEST PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A verdict of suicide in both cases was returned at the inquest on the Indian Army Captain Thomas Geddes, formerly aide-de-camp of Sir Frank Sly, Governor of the Central Provinces and his wife who was Sly's daughter, found shot in a Jermyn Street Flat on the 8th August. Captain Geddes's mother Ellen Walker giving evidence said Geddes's father was a financier and shot himself in 1921 She was not living with him at the time on account of his behaviour. She had since remarried. She declared that she knew nothing of her son's financial condition because he had not written her for three years.

The steward at Captain Geddes's flat gave evidence and said Captain Geddes was sober and temperate and the couple were happy together. They had arranged to return to India at 10-30 on the morning of August 8th but half an hour previously witness heard a scream. Mrs. Geddes rushed out stating that her husband had shot himself in the bath room Witness went to fetch a doctor leaving his wife in the charge of Mrs. Geddes. He returned and found that the latter in the meantime had shot herself after importuning the steward's wife to leave her for a minute.

Representatives of Bankers, Grindlay & Co. deposed that Captain Geddes's account was overdrawn by thirteen pounds.

Colonel Anderson gave evidence to the effect that Captain Geddes was in a poor health following nervous breakdown in France and malaria in Mesopotamia. He expressed the opinion that when Geddes came home he did not appear to be strong either mentally or physically.

A representative of the India Office detailed, Captain Geddes's leave movements and stated that he proposed to embark for India at the end of August. The India Office had advanced him 150 sterling. He did not apply for more. If he had done so his application would have received a sympathetic consideration.

The Coroner's Officer in his evidence said that the examination of Capt. Geddes's correspondence revealed a letter from an Indian firm at Pachmahri threatening legal proceedings unless the account of ninety sterling was settled as also unreceipted accounts relating to the Exmoor hunting and stables totalling over four hundred streling.

The Coroner who sat without a jury read the letter dated August 8th saying:—

"I propose Joan, after I have written this that I am going to kill myself. I love you more than ever. Please try not to think too badly of me.

(Signed) RAY.

The Coroner continued that there was no question that the unfortunate people took their lives. They were both young and practically on honeymoon. It was natural that they should try to have a good time. Undoubtedly they were enjoying themselves hunting and taking an expensive flat and they spent more money than they anticipated. Capt. Geddes had booked their passages to India but he appeared to have been left without funds necessary to meet the outstanding accounts. He opined that having suddenly discovered that happiness cost such a large sum and he would not be able to discharge his debts Capt. Geddes took the matter to heart and not being mentally perfect or strong and healthy owing to illness contracted in the service his ties denied him all kinds of facilities. As the authorities knew that he was resolved to stay at Poona after his release and do the needful in the matter, this cavalier means was adopted to release him at Byculla with instructions to send him off at once to Cawnpore in the hope that delay might damp his eagerness to expose the authorities. The Maulana, however, hopes to return to Bombay shortly and carry out his resolve.

Asked if he was aware of the current Indian politics, the Maulana replied he always read newspapers in Jail and so was fully in touch with the current events.

Asked his opinion about Hindu-Muslim tension he replied that he has been a believer in Hindu-Muslim Unity all his life and had worked to bring it about as it was the sole basis of Indian freedom.

MAULANA'S PROGRAMME.

Questioned about his programme he replied: "My programme has always been and will always remain the destruction of Imperialism and whichever party works for it has my full sympathy and whole hearted co-operation".

Asked about Council entry he said that if by Swaraj Mahatmaji means Swaraj outside the Empire, then the Council entry is useless, but if it means Swaraj within the Empire then the very Non-co-operation movement is meaningless and falls to the ground.

Asked about the Muslim constructive programme as adopted by the Central Khilafat Committee the Maulana emphasised, that he agreed with each and every item of it.

Asked about the National Muslim University Aligarh, the Maulana thought it should be strengthened and made the centre of the entire system of national education of the Muslims of India and under its guidance illiteracy and ignorance

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued in Column 2.)

MOULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR IN JAIL

REASON OF HIS RELEASE AT BYCULLA

In an interview by the special correspondent of the "Khilafat Daily" Maulana Hasrat Mohani who on being released from Byculla Jail on Tuesday went to the Central Khilafat Office and said that he was brought here from Poona yesterday by motor and kept in Byculla Jail for the night. The Maulana thought that this procedure was adopted for the following reasons:—

On 28th June the Governor of Bombay visited Yervada Jail and met the Maulana. The Maulana told him that the bribery case against him was false and the Magistrate did not allow him even to cross-examine the witness nor did he give the Maulana an opportunity to place the facts before him and though the High Court revised and reduced the sentence yet it also did not allow him to appear before the Court and place the full facts of the case before it. It let thereby the guilt of bribery remain as a blot on the name of the Maulana. The Maulana then spoke to the Governor against the bad treatment and the violation of the Jail Manual by the Jail authorities. The Governor told him to write to him all these things in detail. But, said the Maulana, when he wanted to do it the Jail authorities denied him all kinds of facilities. As the authorities knew that he was resolved to stay at Poona after his release and do the needful in the matter, this cavalier means was adopted to release him at Byculla with instructions to send him off at once to Cawnpore in the hope that delay might damp his eagerness to expose the authorities. The Maulana, however, hopes to return to Bombay shortly and carry out his resolve.

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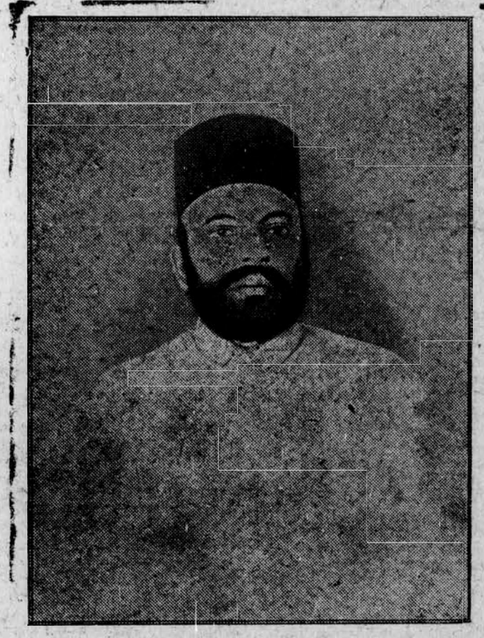
MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

RELEASED YESTERDAY.



Maulana Hasrat Mohani was brought down to Bombay from Yeravda Jail on Monday evening, detained in the Byculla House of Correction for the night, and was released on Tuesday. He left the same day for Cawnpore.

EAST AND WEST.

THE LORDS DISCUSS INDIA.

TRADE IN TURKEY.

CONDEMNATIONOF WAR.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

The House of Lords debate on the Situation in India finds its chief interest for us in the speech of Lord Olivier. Despite an apparent attempt to be independent and fair the speech bore continuous evidence of reference and deference to the departments and authorities over which Lord Olivier is generally supposed to be master. In the case of Mr. Das and the Swaraj party, it was little enough that his Lordship granted in the direction of fairplay yet already the Die-Hards of the Daily Telegraph and other Journals of that frame of mind appear to be holding a sort of Kuklux Klan trial of Lord Olivier for his lack of "frightfulness."

It must, indeed, be very disturbing to find that Lord Olivier entirely ignored the lead offered to him by an article in "The Times" on the very morning of the debate

When the debate is resumed Lords Meston and Curzon are to take part.

INDIA COLONIES COMMITTEE.

The Comomittee which has been working since March on the Kenya and Fiji question has finished its report and the Indian members have left this week for India. Neither of the secretaries of State concerned (India and Colonies) has made any statement of policy. It is said that the Cabinet may as a whole consider the matter of the status of Indians in Kenya and in Fiji.

TAGORE PLAYS IN LONDON.

After a couple of years of activity in India the organisation for producing Indian plays, "The Union of East and West", has resumed operations in England On the 24th and 26th some short plays by Tagore were performed in Lord Leverhulme's Hampstead garden. Chandra Nath and a good English company interpreted the plays.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN TURKEY.

A very opposite announcement was made at the meeting of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, on the 16th by Gen. Hon. Sir H. A. Lawrence who presided. Only three days before Khwaja Nazer Ahmed had said at Woking: "Commerce, which is a pretty sincere indication of reasonable security, was never so flourishing as to-day" (in Turkey). Those whose study of Turkey is not confined to a brief holiday in the country have denied the accuracy of this statement. There is every hope for the future, but the conditions to day are the reverse of flourishing. In confirmation of this more moderate view comes General Lawrence's report. The Near East, he said, did not see in 1923 the arrival of prosperity and calm political and economic factors aggravated the uneasiness which for years past had paralysed business there. In February 1923 there was the suspension of the first Lausanne Conference. Then delays up to the end of July when the protocal of Peace was signed. After a year that Peace Treaty was still technically unratified. Then the political troubles. Elections,—a ministerial crisis, in October the proclamation of a Republic, followed by the events of 1924, kept alive the uncertainty and apprehension which were inevitable in times of political change. The new Government, said General Lawrence, found itself faced with the arduous task of restoring a country exhausted by twelve years of continuous warfare, and of directing its adaptation to a new order.

"From an economic point of view, therefore, it was not surprising that the year 1923 should have been marked by a stagnation even more pronounced than that of the year preceding. In Constantinople the market had remained inactive and business had been limited to operations of little importance."

I shall further consider the Trade and Commercial conditions and the outlook at the present day, in my letter of 31st.

TURKEY—IRAQ FRONTIER.

The (London) "Times", commenting on Turkey's refusal to refer the question of its Iraq frontier to the League of Nations, says there can be no question of another Conference with Turkey unless she agrees that the boundary is to be north of Mosoul vilayet. That seems quite a novel method of starting a conference on a moot point which The "Times", and papers of that attitude of mind, attempt to fasten on Turkey an implication of intrigue and bad faith, it could be far more easily maintained that suspicious acts have surrounded the English treatment of this question all along. For instance, the Treaty of Lausanne was worded so that no delay in ratification would affect the dates laid down, regarding Mosoul negotiations, by the "evacuation protocol" of the Treaty. The latter provided for negotiations to begin on the subject, and if no settlement were arrived at within nine months from the commencement of the negotiations, the matter was to be handed over to the League. The Turks contend that, as the Treaty is not yet confirmed by the necessary "three powers besides Turkey", it is not yet operative, and penalties or obligations cannot be in force before the Treaty is. Oh, can't they? Trust to England to see to that. The delays, at which Turkey and the pro-Turks chafed, over the bringing—on of the Ratification Bill in the English Commons,—the agreement rushed through by England with Feisal's Iraq Government agreeing to "protect Iraq's entire rights in the Mosoul vilayet,"—the marked omission of France to ratify and provide the third signatory plus Turkey,—all have the appearance of a resolve to drive the Mosoul question into the League of Nations.

No greater criticism of the League could be advanced than the general opinion in the East that the League is bound to bring in a decision in the direction desired by England. From Silesia onwards, the League's decisions have been those of timid judges afraid to doom their own authority by the utterance of a real judgment. Their awards are monstrous expedients, and, at the best, compromises based on no principle of human rights. Is it to be wondered at that Turkey objects to throwing Mosoul into such a plot?

SELF-DETERMINATION.

It is to be noted, too, with what emphasis the supporters of Feisal (which means of British control over Iraq) reject a plebiscite of the population of the territory in dispute which once they so confidently declared was non-Turkish and anti-Turkish. A plebiscite, we are told, would be fallacious now, because a voter who voted for union with Iraq would, if the district went over to Turkey, be baited to death. Whereas, if the reverse took place, "the traditions of British administration would be quite sufficient to protect him from violence." This last takes the cake. After the frank, nay shameless admissions and excuses of Pacifist Leach in the House of Commons, about the air-bombing of rebels in Iraq, we are surer than ever about the principles of british administration; but our opinion of those principles is not that of the London "Times."

The demand for negotiations to be prejudiced in advance, and the refusal to entertain a plebiscite which it is feared would reveal the pro-Turk sympathies of the Mosoul population, give a powerful interpretation to the willingness, nay eagerness, to submit the case to the League of Nations.

AGAINST WAR.

The concluding proceedings of the International Advertising Convention in London on Thursday last included a resolution of considerable importance being subscribed to unanimously by the representatives of eighteen nations. Following is the text of the resolution:

"Whereas we the delegates to the twentieth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World assembled in London, England, in July, 1924, realising that we represent the business men and the avenues of publicity of the progressive nations of the world, appreciate the unspeakable tragedy of the Great War which staggered and overwhelmed the world ten years go, therefore be it resolved:

First, that we declare it our firm conviction that war as a method of adjusting international misunderstandings is the supreme peril of humanity, and that we affirm the leaders of the nations of the world ought now to be called upon promptly to take such steps as will guarantee the security of the people against the return of the use of agressive force. We condemn war as the enemy of human progress, and futile as a means of adjusing disputes among the nations.

Second, that we pledge our utmost endeavour to awaken a more intense public sentiment against all those insidious movements which have a tendency o arouse war passions, and to favour all proper efforts which are working to accomplish universal enduring world brotherhood and peace. We call upon the Advertising Clubs of the World to make this message of international goodwill part of their permanent programme until war shall have a place only in history, and world service, comradeship, and international co-operation shall become universal."

WILL IT HOLD FAST?

A very clear pronouncement, that; and it sounds good. Are we here in presence of a revolt of business against the war-financiers, or is it another pious propaganda for peacetime consumption? Will it melt away before the militarists and navalists like the Pacifism of Mr. Leach?

RIFF AGAIN.

Am I not right in insisting that every Spanish report of a great success obtained or impending in Africa should be regarded as the precursor of a defeat? General de Reveira has come to the conclusion during his visit that several advanced posts of the Spanish force must be relieved and then abandoned. The only positions to be retained are to be, so the General thinks at present, positions necessary for assuring communications. Among the reasons given for the policy at present adopted, under the pressure of current events, is the amusingly frank one that the posts marked down for abandonment are exposed to daily attacks, and call for victualling convoys which also are constantly attacked by the enemy. The gravity of the decision is seen by the inclusion among these posts of Tizzi Aza. According to a French report the Riffians have taken 800 Spanish puson-

(Continued on next page)

THE MOHURRUM.

OBSERVANCE IN INDIA

QUIET EVERYWHERE.

Telegrams received from many parts of India state that the Mohurrum passed off quietly everywhere without the slightest breach of peace and order.

AT DELHI

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 12.

With reference to the reported break down of the Representative Conference of Hindus and Muslims it has now transpired that the rupture was not so serious and that there were only some difference of opinion as regards the dropping of legal action against certain rioters and some other minor questions. The opinion is entertained in responsible quarters that a compromise is still possible and further negotiations are being proceeded with. In the meantime there is no evident sign of any immediate trouble breaking up.

This evening the final Mohurrum procession passed off without incident.

DELHI, Aug. 12.

Last night the Mohorrum procession here passed off peacefully. The Police and the military pickets were in evidence in the city and the authorities were fully prepared for any emergency.

AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

The last day of Moharrum the day of the immersion of the Tajias passed off peacefully here. Though the Hindus did not take part they assembled this afternoon in small numbers to witness the ceremony. There was no rush of spectators as in previous years. Mahomedans of all ranks accompanied the Tajias and processions. Th police arrangements were excellent.

AT AMRITSAR

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 12.

With the exception of a slight controversy between two parties of Mahomedans. Khilafatists and others, over the celebration of the Moharrum in Amritsar the occasion has passed off without any untoward incident. There had been apprehensions owing to the strong communal tensions in the province and the local authorities therefore took special precautions. In addition to police pickets and patrol parties stationed in various localities many local honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners went with the procession of Tazias. Sardar Baladur Hardial Singh, City Magistrate remained for a considerable period both last night and to-day at the Kotwali. Owing to a movement started by the local Khilafat Committee against taking Tazias in procession the larger Tazias did not exceed half a dozen but there was a large number of smaller ones. Many groups of Mahomedans went in procession without Tazias. In Lohgarh a dispute took place between certain Khilafat volunteers and other resident of the locality who displayed a horse in commemoration of the occasion but it was only a minor incident which was checked in time.

AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The Moharrum passed off quietly in Madras.

BI AMMAN IN DELHI.

PROGRESSING WELL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 12.

Messrs. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali who had gone to Rampur to see their mother have returned to Delhi with Bi Amman who is now reported to be progressing well. Bi Amman is now under the treatment of Dr. Ansari.

MAJ. ZANNI HELD UP IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Major Zanni, Argentine airman, is still held up in Calcutta owing to the non-arrival of the propellor. Since Sunday last vigorous enquiries are being made by him and Flying-Officer Stewart of the Air Force at Howrah, Sealdah and Dum Dum stations for the propellor which it is stated was despatched from Karachi on the 7th instant. His disappointment at his enforced detention at Calcutta is acute and he doubts if he stays any longer in Calcutta whether he will be able to know the whereabouts of the propellor which in the ordinary course ought to have reached Calcutta on the evening of the 10th instant.

Calicut, Aug. 12.—The propellor for Major Zanni's aeroplane arrived to-day and he hopes to leave to-morrow. Whether he will alight at Akyab or proceed direct to Rangoon will depend upon the weather reports received. (A. P.)

A Jodhpur message of 11th August says:—

Owing to breaches between Borawar and Naranpura, passengers and mails are being diverted. The authorities hope that through Communication will be restored by to-morrow evening.—(A. P.).

A Rutlam correspondent wires that the Great Japanese Circus performed at Rutlam on the 8th instant with a great success.

S. INDIAN FLOODS AND AFTER

LANDS MADE USELESS BY SAND HILLS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The Mirasdars of Kumbakonam met the Hon. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Law Member of the Government of Madras, who is on a tour of inspection of the flood-stricken areas. The Mirasdars submitted that the floods had left the whole area over which they had passed covered over with sand-hills which had made it more economical to purchase new lands than to try to reclaim their present holdings. To adopt the latter course meant enormous labour; besides, there was no place where to deposit the sand removed from the fields. Again, the petitioners did not know if the floods had affected for the worse the sub-soil fertility of their lands. They, therefore, appealed to the Government to rescue them from the effects of the castastrophe which had visited them.

The Honourable the Law Member, in course of his reply assured the Mirasdars of Kumbakonam that Government were anxious to do all they could to alleviate distress. After ascertaining, as far as was immediately possible, the extent of distress and the possibility of relieving it, they would proceed to administer relief.

TRICHINOPOLY FLOODS.

DESTRUCTION OF MUD HUTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

An official report regarding the damage caused by the floods in Trichinopoly states that its extent to the houses and private property is not yet known. Most of the damages, however, is confined to the destruction of mud huts. The Collector of South Canara reports that relief measures on an extensive scale are not at present necessary. Temporary sheds are being built for those who have lost their houses at Huntwal and Panemangalore. Considering the extraordinary amount of rain South Canara was treated extremely lightly. This was due to the fact that last year's floods taught a lesson and practically everyone whose property was likely to be affected by similar floods removed it to a place of safety before it was endangered. The Collector of Nilgiris writes that what remains to be done is to deal with the engineering problem such as the repair of roads re-building of bridges and the removal of land slides. Work has already started and will be pushed on as quickly as possible.

C. P, COLLECTIONS FOR SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 12.

A South India Flood Relief Fund has been started by the Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, in aid of our homeless and starving brethren in the Madras Presidency. All help will be rendered under the direct supervision of Shriyut C. Rajagopalachar. All Congress Organizations have been appealed to secure the co-operation of other public institutions and influential individuals in starting collections immediately. Wardha Marwari Sewa Samaj has set the example by starting work and up till now realised about Rs. 1,700 It is expected that the C.P. will not lag behind in giving succour to our stricken countrymen struggling for life. All remittances to be made to Shriyut Shrikrishnadass Jaju, Treasurer, Marathi C. P. Congress Committee, Wardha.

HEAVY RAINS AGAIN IN MALABAR.

RISE OF WATER IN RIVERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Heavy rains are again reported from Malabar. There have been torrential rains in Calicut during the last four days accompanied by strong winds. The rainfall yesterday was a record one and by the evening most of the roads were under water. There was a rise of water in the rivers. A number of landslips have occurred in the Valuvanad Taluk. It is reported that in this Taluk alone lands consuming over five thousand tons of seeds have been reduced to barren areas by the floods.

CHOLERA IN CALICUT.

It is reported that there is cholera in Calicut 45 fatal cases were recorded yesterday. The Bharata river overflowed as the result of the recent rains and a boat with twenty persons on its way from Lakhidi to Tiruvalamalai capsized. Some managed to escape. It is reported that the rest were drowned.

Reports from Trichinopoly show that the water in the Cauvery has again risen. Cholera has not abated in the town.

A message from Cochin says:—There has been very heavy rain with occasional gales since yesterday and indications are the same now as those of the recent floods. It is reported that at Parur water has risen five feet. Other places on the northeast report the same thing. Side by side with the distress caused by the floods Cholera is assuming an epidemic form in several centres of the Presidency. Of the 15 districts affected Salem, South Arcot, Malabar, Tanjore, Kurnool and Trichinopoly have returned the highest figures ranging from 164 to 25 per day.

PEOPLE STARVING IN FLOODED AREA

Mr. Ramunni Menon, Secretary Kerala Congress Committee wires from Calicut:—Mahadevlal representative of the Marwari Relief Fund Uppisahib and Madhavan Nair who toured the flooded area, found the people starving. No rice is available. They with the aid of the Marwari Relief Fund, opened half a dozen relief centres and despatched rice. Congress volunteers have proceeded to the interior to help the relief operations. Further money urgently wanted. Contributions anxiously awaited.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS'S REPLY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding Messrs. Wadia and Joshi they do not now lay any stress on my Bills doing any avoidable harm to Indian Agriculture and industries. Whether this is my strongest ground for support to my Bills, or whether there are any other stronger reasons, your correspondents do not appear owing to their strong inclinations to the contrary, to be the best parties to decide.

I said my Bills made at the worst, an interim change in the existing statute. Your correspondents contend that they are not worth serious consideration, because the change would be but interim. If a new and ideal policy were to be laid down for serious and immediate consideration, perhaps, your correspondents could be said to be right. And in that case perhaps they and I would agree. But your correspondents remind me that "If we are going to measure our national demands by Government willingness and unwillingness we are disloyal to truth and disloyal also to these general interests of the country which claim expression as the national will through laws and institutions." This clearly shows that your correspondents still do not realise my aim in moving these Bills, nor that the Bills do not seek to make any national demands regarding the ultimate and total policy. What is there to prevent your correspondents from getting necessary Bills embodying national demands introduced in the Assembly?

I am still waiting to see your correspondents' replies to Mr. B. F. Madon's three queries regarding Gold Standard, pure and simple, which they wish to see inaugurated forthwith.

The reference to the Brussels Monetary Conference is beside the point. In our case if we can get again to the pre-war position, there is no artificial control of exchange, etc. The Brussels Conference refers to measures taken in various countries, by which all purchase and sale of foreign exchange was controlled by some Government Department or some Bank appointed for the purpose, and was intended to avert the wide fluctuations in Central and in Eastern European countries. In this country any one is free to buy and sell exchange at best current rates. Government comes in only as one more operator, and my Bills will tend to obviate the necessity even for this.

Your correspondents ask me why sixteen pence to the rupee is the natural rate when the price of silver is 34d. I suggest to your correspondents that our rupee to-day has no connection with the price of silver. The rupee is 180 grains (one tola), an ounce of silver is 480 grains. Further, if the value of the rupee is determined by silver we should have the rupee equal to 12-3/4d. approximately, whereas, as you know, it has been all these three years between fifteen and sixteen pence. I call sixteen pence natural, in the sense that it is the point at which our foreign receipts and payments have been adjusted till now, and perhaps, it is the most convenient figures at which to start at present.

In the last para of their letter your correspondents say that the "Gold Standard pure and simple is the only salvation for the economic life of this country, and the introduction of a gold standard is practicable. The only sense in which it is called impracticable is that our rulers will be opposed to it, etc., etc.," Let me tell your correspondents once more that as far as I am concerned, there is no question of setting my tune to the wishes of Government in any matter. But I submit that there certainly is a good deal always to be said for the policy of securing a part and then going for the whole, and this policy becomes particularly commendable when the part aimed at cannot be accused of vitiating the case for the whole being asked for. In view of the fact that the time required to secure a total change in the policy of the Government of India is bound to take much longer than the time necessary to pass legislation to secure the part aimed at by me, I would repeat that the efforts made by me, if they fructify, would in the light of our existing information and in the existing circumstances be in the best interests of India.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

EAST AND WEST.

(Continued from previous page.)

ers and are very likely to capture Tetuan itself.

It is not to be supposed that even this salutary resolution of the Spanish will be maintained. When General de Riveira sees the position improve, the devil a saint he'll be. The barbarous air-bombardment of the tribes continues daily. The killing of women and babies and the burning of crops continue to be the main planks in the programme of Spanish civilisation.

GERMAN DYES IN INDIA.

Sir Alfred Mond, in an address in London, alluded to his recent visit to India. German aniline dyes had got a strong hold on India. In general there was a strong protectionoist atmosphere in India. The imposition of tariffs on manufactured goods, and even to soo extent on raw materials, was a serious thing for the masses of the people. "India might pay some regard in these matters to the sacrifices that England had made for India."

The West, said Sir Alfred, might perhaps get too materialised, but the East had perhaps a tendency too greatly in the opposite direction. The usual course of evolution would be followed. The extremist of yesterday was the moderate of to-day. The 20 year ago revolutionary was regarded by the extremist of to-day as an "old fossil."

500 CARS A DAY.

FORD'S THAMES FACTORY.

It is the intention of the Ford Motor Company (England), Ltd., to erect works at Dagenham Essex, for the purpose of producing all-British Ford cars.

The official announcement was made in mail week by Mr. H. S. Jenkins, managing director of the company, at a luncheon in the Hotel Metropole.

Mr. Jenkins said that a 307 acres site had been acquired on the north bank of the Thames at Dagenham. It was possible that the development of the plans might be, to a certain extent, dependent upon the trend of legislation as affecting the anomalous position with regard to Ford cars treated by the h.p. tax, but there was every confidence that justice would be done and a fairer basis of taxation created.

WORK FOR 10,000.

The Dagenham site would probably be occupied by works capable of employing 10,000 people and of producing 500 cars per day. Such works would not only supply the British market, but the needs of the entire Continent of Europe.

The site lies partly on agricultural and partly on reclaimed land, and is ideally suited to its purpose. The shore is well adapted to the construction of wharves and docks; a railway runs through the property, which is also bounded by excellent roads, and proximity to the great labour resources of the East End of London is a further advantage.

Mr. Jenkins added that the estimated number of Ford cars in Great Britain was 200,000. It was sometimes asked why Mr Henry Ford wanted to make so much money, and what he did with it. Mr. Ford was a man of high ideals. His greatest ideal was to employ more and more men in the manufacture of Ford products, whether in America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.

His son, Mr. Edsell Ford, who is now president of the company, would probably visit England either in the autumn or next spring.

SEX CHANGES.

FEMALE BECOMING A MALE.

Many curious instances of sex reversal in domestic animals were mentioned by Dr. F. A. E. Crew in a lecture on "Heredity and Sex," recently at the Royal Institution, London.

It was generally admitted, he said, that in the higher forms of life, sex was predetermined at the moment of fertilisation, but it was also an established fact that the mechanism that decided sex at this particular moment could be over-ridden and that an individual of one "determined" sex could be so transformed at a later period that it would fulfil its life as a member of the opposite sex. In insects there were many such instances, and it was not infrequent that a particular insect which began life as a female and thus passed through the earlier stages of development, later on switched over and became a more or less complete functional male.

It was possible to control matings of insects in such a way that all female offspring became transformed in this manner, and none but functional males were produced. The sex glands, apparently, played no part in influencing the vital characteristics of the insect, but it was interesting to note that if the head of a male water beetle was transplanted to the body of a beheaded female, the body assumed the character of a male. The reasons for this were not yet clearly understood.

Frogs, fowls pigeons, and goats also provided frequent examples of sex transformation. In frogs there had been cases of an adult female becoming a male and subsequently the father of a family consisting solely of daughters. It was also possible to transform a male newt into a female by a system of controlled feeding, and in the case of certain fish, such as minnows, it was usual for about 50 per cent. of the young females to change over into males.

COSTLIEST PEARL.

Throughout the ages the pearl has been the most coveted and cherished of all jewels. A wealth of legend has consequently arisen around this Queen of the Sea.

Everyone is familiar with the story of the wonderful banquet given by Cleopatra in honour of her guest. Antony, when, to demonstrate her magnificence, she dissolved a pearl in a cup of wine which she afterwards drank.

The Hindus believed that the pearl was a dewdrop that had fallen from the heavens to the surface of the ocean. At sunset these drops were said to be swallowed by certain molluscs which rose from the depths of the sea to the surface. Inside the molluscs the dewdrops solidified into the pearl.

It is not only the mystic beauty of pearls that attracts mankind. There is a more practical and prosaic reason for their favour. To the businessman they represent a sound investment, for their value increases with the years.

A well-known Conduit Street expert told me, writes Viscountess de Lapre in the London "Daily Express", that during the last twenty years good pearls have steadily increase in value at the rate of at least ten per cent. per annum. Thus a pearl that was worth, say, £100 ten years ago is worth £200 to-day. A necklace of 145 pearls was sold recently in Paris for astonishing sum of £140,000. It was once the property of Mme. Thiers, the wife of a onetime President of the French Republic who paid about £2,900 for it.

Major A. G. Tredder represented His Excellency The Worshipful District Grand Master of Bombay at the funeral of the late Worshipful Brother J. T. Lewis Poona on Sunday (the 10th inst).

FLEET STREET.

RAMBLE ROUND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Of twenty people who come to make their first exploration of the City probably nineteen enter by Temple Bar—which long memories recall as an actual stone gateway, but to-day is an imaginary obstruction, writes Walter G. Bell in the "Daily Telegraph." That is to say they come from the West. It opens, this gate to London City that you must find in imagination, direct into Fleet-street and to all the world and that charming lady, his wife, Fleet-street is the metropolis of the newspapers. Their guilt signs are on every house-front; the great offices stands out conspicuous, and the voyager set down here would be justified in assuming that Fleet-street began with newspapers, lives wholly by them, and will end with them.

For a corrective I would gently elbow him into the Temple. It is a magical change. Well we recall a young American lady, who, on her first visit to London last summer, had been sent to me to show her Fleet-street, and her amazement. We surveyed the signs and the shops, the lines of motor-omnibuses pouring by, the moving activities of the busy highway, and in half a dozen steps down Inner Temple lane we were back in the atmosphere and quiet of us many centuries. "We have nothing like this in New York; wish we had!" was her first exclamation. "Can I live here?" was a question. The Norman Round Church lifted its conical roof skyward. We stopped to admire Great Elizabeth's Middle Temple Hall, wherein Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was played in the dramatists' life time, lingered in the collegiate squares, looked over the trim lawns and flowering gardens to the river distantly flowing by, and in the church we saw the likeness of Fleet-street's real inhabitants.

LITERARY RESIDENTS.

The cross-legged Templars laying there in effigy, Crusaders if you will—what had these mailed knights to do with the streets of the newspapers, which are, indeed, the things of yesterday? In that fragment of God's acre about the church we read on a coped stone the line, simple but wholly adequate, "Here lies Oliver Goldsmith," and but a stone's throw away I pointed out the chambers in Brickcourt wherein had closed the poet's thriftless, somewhat saddened, yet invaluable life. He stands late, but by no means last, in a long line of literary men who have made a home and fame in Fleet-street. John Milton by St. Bride's Church; Lovelace, who gave us that immortal lyric, "To Althea from Prison," dying in a squalid lodging in Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane; Charles Lamb, whose birthplace stands in Crown Office-row, Temple; Dr. Johnson pervading the whole street; Richardson, writing his interminable novels in Salisbury-square; Samuel, Butter, in Clifford's Inn—these are some of Fleet-street's residents.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

Then if the first impression of London City as something new, given by the white stone of its many modern buildings and of Fleet-street as devoted solely to the rushing newspaper life, is not already dissolved, glance at the attractive timbered house-front that faces the entrance of Chancery lane. The house, No. 17, Fleet-street, used to bear a legend proclaiming that it was "The Palace of King Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey." That put it too far back for it dates from our first Scottish ruler, King James I., the year 1611, and the frontage, lately carefully restored, is characteristic of the dwelling of a wealthy London merchant of the time. Butter by far go in The stairway leads up to Prince Henry's chamber, which is a public room. Prince Henry was King James I.'s eldest son, and had he lived would have been Sovereign instead of his ill-fated brother, King Charles I., and from all that we know of his character the curse of England's history would have been far different; so much depends on the chance of a life. It is thought that this was the young Prince's council chamber for the Duchy of Cornwall, which is known to have been in Fleet-street, and the Prince of Wale's Feathers and initials "P. H."—Prince Henry—on the beautiful plaster ceiling, support the belief. That is, perhaps, as rich a plaster ceiling of the time as has survived. The original oak panelling and carved pilasters which cover one wall also indicate an ornate room. There was in this building, we know, the Prince's Arms tavern, but it is difficult to believe that a room so finely proportioned and ornamented can have had so mean an origin.

GREATEST TREASURE HOUSE.

Fleet-street has much else to show to anyone who will linger for an hour or so in its byways. In Bolt-court, which has this fame, Dr. Samuel Johnson died; and not many steps away, in Gough-ssuare, there stands the last survivor of his many homes about Fleet-street. By the liberality of Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, it has been saved when the housebreakers' pick was about to descend upon it, and converted, without any loss of its domestic character, into a Johnson Museum, to which public visitors are welcomed. Mrs. Rowe, who is an encyclopaedia of Johnsonial lore, will show "The English Dictionary," and "Rasselas," and "The Rambler," all works that came from Johnson's pen in the busy years of his life there.

And I have left till last the greatest treasure house of all. The Public Record Office stands on Chancery-lane, not a hundred yards' distant from the corner. Therein is stored on fireproof floors England's history from Norman times in original parchments. The Record Office Museum is open to the public free on any week-day afternoon vave Saturday, between the hours of two and four. And documents of priceless historical importance and value, openly displayed you find, under glass, the Domesday Book, the writing almost as fresh and black and distinct as if its penmanship were of yesterday. It is the Conqueror's great survey of all the occupied lands of England, made and completed in the year 1086, but from which, to our unending regret, be excepted London.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE

DEWAN BAHADUR RANGACHARIAR ON ITS FUNCTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

A Ceylon correspondent telegraphs today from Dehiwalla as follows:—

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar in the course of an interview to the local Press said that the function of the Indian Colonies Committee was to convince the British Cabinet of the injustice of the conclusions arrived at in the White Paper on Kenya. It indicated racial stigma which could not be tolerated.

Speaking on the Indian demands Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar said that the Cabinet was sympathetic and would not be deterred in its idea to set India on the way to Home Rule, but that depends on the case made by the Indians.

In the course of an address on "British Empire and Democracy" when Sir P. Ramnathan presided Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar said that the coloured people formed the predominant part of the Empire. It was from them that the danger came to the Empire. It was the essence of wise statesmanship to see beforehand what were the best means of encouraging the component parts and giving strength to them. The differential treatment based on race was bound to react. There should be perfect freedom to develop their own indipidnality. They should decide themselves the form of Government they were going to have and make a united effort to get responsible Government for India and Ceylon.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN DELHI.

SIX PERSONS REPORTED TO BE DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 12.

An unfortunate accident of a house collapse resulting in the death of six persons is reported to have occurred during the early hours of the morning at Mahrauli (Kutab). The house which was an old one was wet on account of the recent rains. Last night at about 2 a.m. after watching the *Tajia* processions, eight persons including women were sleeping on the terrace of the house when it collapsed. One of them managed to escape while a second who received slight injuries was rescued from under the debris. The remaining six all of whom were Mussalmans were buried deep under the debris and were reported to be dead.

LATE MAHARAJAH'S SANCHAYANA CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 12.

The late Maharaja's *Sanchayana* ceremony was performed on Sunday morning by the Heir-Apparent Ramavarma Chithiratirunal the Nair Brigade, Dewan and other officials attended. A levee then was held in the Varathukoikal where Hindu officers paid respect to the senior Ranee, present senior member of the Royal family. At another levee this morning the Christian officers paid respects. The Political Agent has received the Madras Government's telegram conveying the Governor-in-Council's profound sympathy to the Royal family.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

At a meeting of the Reception Committe of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference it was resolved to hold the thirteeth session of the Conference at Vellore in the last week of September and the following names were suggested for the presidentship: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Dewadass Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. C. Rajagopalachary.

A SORT OF INSANITY

(Continued from previous page).

brain seemed to yield to a sudden impulse to end troubles by taking his life.

"A SORT OF INSANITY."

The Coroner thought that the fact that his father died by his own hand would play a part in bringing about the tragedy. The senstitive man would also keenly feel estrangement from his mother while he had married a wife to whom he was devoted, but whom he found himself unable to support and in a moment of despair, a sort of insanity, he committed suicide. After that his wife stunned by an overwhelming sorrow and in a state of frenzy appeared to have yielded to an almost insane impulse to join her husband and kill herself. He was of opinion that there was no question of harsh treatment by the India Office. On the contrary his pay was good for an officer of twenty-five in India. He had been kindly treated as regards the extension of leave and was paid a handsome advance towards expenses for his return. He thought both were insane at the time of the tragedy.—Reuter.

The following press communique has been issued by the Government of Burma:—

A telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu District states that six men had assembled for the purpose of dacoity near Nyaungchaung on the 9th. They resisted arrest, but two were captured of whom one was wounded. One locally made gun was seized. The Governor has wired his congratulations to the authorities concerned on their success.—(A. P.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, N.W. Railway, Dera Din Panah wires under date, August 12th:—Through communication between Dera Din Panah and Kot Sultan was restored at 9 to-day. (A. P.)

KEEP SERVICES CONTENTED.

SOLUTION OF INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

LORD LEE'S WARNING.

"SECOND ONLY TO GANDHI."

OLIVIER'S TRIBUTE TO DAS' CHARACTER.

Viscount Peel called attention to the present situation in India asked for a full statement of policy, and moved for papers in Parliament in mail week. The three points on which he wished to address their lordships were: (1) the question of Lord Lee of Fareham's report; (2) broadly speaking, the situation in some of the provinces at the present moment; and (3) the general constitutional situation, with special reference to the committees the Secretary of State had set up to deal with this matter. The greatest credit was due to Lord Lee for having steered his commission unanimously to a goal, and avoided all the quicksands on which it might have split. The report fell under three important heads. There was the question of the acceleration of Indianisation in some of the services; there was the provincialisation of certain services when they came under the heading of transferred services and were dealt with by the Ministers in the provinces; and then there were a number of extremely important provision for improvement in the financial conditions of the services, and also for the security of service. He was sure their fellow countrymen in India would pay great attention to those provisions which were intended to meet the medical needs of British officers, and civil servants and their families. Civil servants felt very keenly the uncertainty of their future. No one had ever challenged the complete loyalty of the services to the reforms, or their determination to carry out faithfully the work entrusted to them. There was also the financial problem, and fear had been expressed that if the position in the provinces were not improved there would be a considerable exodus under the rule for taking a proportionate pension, the right to take which had been extended to 1930. Confidence must be restored as soon as possible, for under the changed circumstances it was more than ever necessary to get men of high ability and character. The need for capable officials had certainly not been lessened by the action of the non-co-operators in certain provinces.

One of the conditions of constitutional advance in India set out in the preamble of the Act of 1919 was that there should be co-operation with England. It was rather paradoxical that those gentlemen who wished to prove their fitness for further power and Governmental development should do so either by abstaining altogether from entering these councils, and thus acquiring experience in administration, or by entering those councils for the purpose of trying to prevent them from acting.

Dealing with the position in the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab, Lord Peel said an instance of the falsity of many of the accusations brought against our rule in India, that Indian finance was arrested and diverted from its proper course in the interests of British manufacturers or British business, was to be found in the heavy duties placed on steel and other iron products imported into India. It must, he thought, have been a very severe trial for the Labour Government at home—which he understood was a Free Trade Government—to have assented to those duties, because it was Protection in a most acute form.

LORD OLIVIER'S COMMITTEE.

What was the particular experience, and what were the particular events which led Lord Olivier to set up the recently-appointed committee of inquiry? Last year he (Viscount Peel) made a suggestion to the Viceroy—which was readily accepted—that, with the view of having a great body of experience collected before the Commission went out in 1930, there should be yearly reports from the different provinces as to the working of the Constitution. It appeared to him that the policy of his Majesty's Government was rather that of slipping from one position to another, and that they might very easily arrive at a situation in which they would, as it were, get behind the Act of Parliament, which said that these Constitutional changes and advances were not to be made without an investigation by Commission set up by Parliament, and that his Majesty's Government really might be transferring to the Indian Assembly the right to set up its own Constitution.

It had been said that with Home Rule all difficulties would disappear; but he could hardly believe that India could skip all the training and experience found necessary to set up democratic rule in other countries. It would be a terrible thing if, owing to undue precipitancy, we were to bring disaster to the Constitutional development of India. If failure did come from undue precipitancy the blame would not attach to those Indians who were anxious to increase the Constitution powers but would be laid in full measure on the shoulders of the people and Government of this country.

Viscount Lee of Farcham said not only had no action been taken on the recommendations of the Commission, but there had been a pledge that no decision on questions of principle or policy would be taken until after the discussions in the Assembly in September. After his experience in India he felt bound to sound a note of warning as to the effect upon the morale and efficiency of the services, still more perhaps on their recruitment and on retirements if this matter were unduly delayed, or if action were not ultimately taken. There was a very lively discontent and anxiety in the services in India as to the future, and he could not help feeling that there was considerable excuse for that attitude of mind. He pressed the Government to take heed to the unanimous and emphatic declaration of the whole Commission that the report should be accepted as a whole and acted on without delay.

DISCONTENT IN THE I.C.S.

It was said that there was no money available to meet the urgent needs of the Civil servants in India, and yet they saw millions being spent on the new capital and new executive offices in which they were to work. The irony of the situation was evident. Something should be done immediately to restore the pay of the Civil Service to something like the attractions it presented twenty years ago. There was undoubtedly developing a feeling of discontent, based upon not merely the lack of security, but also, he was afraid, in many cases, lack of support. Unlike Civil servants at home, those in India received no war bonus, and there was no recognition of the change in prices brought about by the war. The effect of this was demoralising so far as the Indian Civil Service was concerned, and it reacted upon the interests of the Empire as a whole.

On the other side there was a great deal of feeling among Indians that the Indianisation of the Service had not proceeded as rapidly as the pledges of the Government had led them to hope, and he had heard the charge made that the British would never carry out their pledges unless as the result of force or agitation. He believed that to be entirely untrue but in any case the report of the Commission sought to allay both those causes of unrest so far as they appeared to be legitimate; and the findings of the Commission should be adopted. He agreed that the constitutional proceeding was to submit the report to the Legislatures in India, but there was no prospect of their giving a fair and reasonable attention to the matter. While they were in their present mood there could be no possible doubt as to what the result would be. It was unlikely that those majorities which had thrown out the Budget and refused to vote salaries to Ministers were going to say now, "Let us do the generous thing by the European and Indian Services." The Commission were convinced that the future of India and of the success of the reforms depended upon a right solution of this problem of the Services. They believed that their recommendations, if adopted as a whole, would give reasonable stability and contentment to the Services, and without these things no scheme which could be devised for the Government of India could possibly succeed. More than that, his personal opinion was that unless the morale and contentment of the Services were restored, it would be the first step on the road of our losing India altogther.

LORD OLIVIER'S REPLY.

Lord Olivier (Secretary for India) expressed grateful recognition of the work of Lord Lee, and associated himself entirely with what he had said with regard to the claims of the service. Going on to review the position which led to the appointment of Lord Lee's Commisston, Lord Olivier said the new scales of pay fixed in 1919 represented a substantial improvement when expressed in terms of percentages, but did not and could not keep pace with the rise in the cost of living in India. Quite independently of the question of the inducements to future recruiting for the Services, they seemed to him to present a claim for relief against which no reasonable or just-minded man could, on its own merits, honestly argue.

After explaining the procedure which was followed in dealing with the report of Lord Lee's Commission, Lord Olivier said no one who knew the magnitude of the issues involved would expect that a Secretary of State could possibly be in a position to pass final orders upon it as a whole within a space of two or three months It might confidently be said that no avoidable delay would have occurred if orders were passed within six months of the appearance of the report, and that the promise of a discussion in the Assembly would not, in fact, be found to have affected the date by which the final decisions were taken. Again, no one could ignore the great stress laid by the Commission on their recommendation that their financial proposals should take effect as from the commencement of the financial year 1924-25. The report came under examination at the India Office on the day of its appearance, and no time was lost in entering into active consultation with the Government of India.

Urgent questions immediately arose as to continuing or suspending in the current year recruitment for various branches of the services whose future would be directly affected by the recommendations in the report. In three instances, the educational, agricultural, and veterinary services, the transfer of which provincial Governments was recommended in the report, it had been decided to suspend recruitment in this country for the present—without prejudice, of course, to resuming it if that should be decided upon. The case of the other services had to be examined from a similar standpoint. There was to be no suspension of the Indian Civil Service open competition in London, which would be held in August as usual. The examination for the police service had already been held, and there was no reason to suppose that there would be any greater difficulties this year than last in securing the full number of recruits.

C. P. COUNCIL.

As to the situation in the Central Provinces, the Governor did not intend to dissolve his Legislative Council, nor to summon it to meet in the immediate future, being of opinion that dissolution would not result in the election of a Council with a different policy or outlook, and that it was useless to invite further action from a body which had shown itself determined not to legislate. The Governor considered, moreover, that the administration could be continued without immediate damage in the absence of the legislative measures which had been rejected by the Council, or of further legislative projects. The Viceroy was in consultation with the governors of the Central Provinces and Bengal as to whether they could exercise the power of suspending the transfer of services or of revoking the transfer. It appeared to him that it was reasonable to assume that services were transferred in order that they might be responsibly administered in the public interest, and not for the purpose of using them to bring pressure upon the Government of India.

Coming to the position in the Punjab, Lord Olivier said there was little new to be said of the situation, which continued to be disquieted by the turbulent proceedings of Akali Sikhs. There had been and could be no question of the Government intervening on any issue that could honestly be described as purely religious. Government intervention had been confined to the upholding of civil law, the restoration and maintenance of the public peace, and to the promotion of a settlement. The Government, in the various issues that had from time to time arisen between the Punjab Government and the Sikhs, had honestly endeavoured to separate religious from other issues, and it would obviously be the duty of the Government to continue the same endeavour in the future. The great bulk of the rural Sikhs seemed to have been persuaded that the Government was hostile to their religious interests. But there were some indications that the situation was in course of improvement. The primary objective of the Government was to effect an agreement among the Sikhs as to the control and the use of the shrines, in dealing with the legal titles to which the first troubles arose. General Birdwood was recently occupied on behalf of the Government of India in making a special effort to endeavour to arrange with the representatives of the Sikhs for the establishment of an authoritative committee with legal powers to regulate all such questions. But unfortunately these negotiations had failed. In the present circumstances no new course of action and no resort to extraordinary powers was contemplated. The Punjab Government, with the approval of the Government of India, intended to maintain order and peaceful security by consistent application of the law against all offenders, while negotiating no means of arriving at a speedy and equitable solution with regard to the matters in controversy.

THE CASE OF MR. DAS.

With regard to the imputations laid against Mr. C. R. Das, he was the leader of the Swaraj Political Party in the Bengal Legislature, and in the Indian National Congress. He was informed by a high authority on Indian politics that Mr. Das had the reputation of being a particularly upright and scrupulous politician, second only to Gandhi himself in saintliness of character. He was unquestionably a man of high and admirable ideals on behalf of his country, which he had fluely and uncompromisingly expressed. Mr. Das, however, was one of those Indian publicists who were very near to being convinced that no advance could be made in the attainment of self-Government or political liberty by any nation that was under the rule of Great Britain, except through appeal to organised force or, failing this, secret methods aiming at outrage. Mr. Das appeared unquestionbaly to have associated himself with the support of a resolution which, although it did not expressly go so far as to approve the assassination of Mr. Day, expressed an admiration for the character and motives of the assassin which had been, and not 'unnaturally, generally' interpreted as implying a commendation of his deed. It seemed hardly unfair to suspect of Mr. Das that he had, at any rate, 'believed it expedient that the British public should be a little frightened as to what might be likely to happen in India if the policy of his party were not given way to.' Mr. Gandhi and many of Mr. Das's own political party had taken a far more serious view of his position than that, and had shown a very lively spirit of indignation and protest. It was not necessary for the British Government to assume in this connection an attitude of high moral condemnation of Mr. Das as a politician on this account.

Viscount Peel (interrupting) asked if Lord Olivier intended to take any action in the case of Mr. Das, whose statements were obviously incitements to murder. (Cheers.)

Lord Olivier replied that it rested with the Government of India to take such action as might be advised, but they had not reported to him any intention of taking any action.

Continuing, Lord Olivier said he wished again to emphasise the political futility of the methods of the Swarajist party in the Bengal Legislature, and possibly elsewhere, as a means of attaining their immediate ostensible objects. The Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution was not proved a failure by such proceedings, nor had Governments been brought to a deadlock. Under the Reform Constitution, when a vote was given, not on the merits of the particular service at issue, but for political sabotage, the Government was not only morally justified in entirely disregarding it as being mere irrelevance; but was constitutionally justified by the intention and legal form of the Indian Constitution, which was so framed as to protect the proper responsible Government of the country from being hampered by merely wrecking tactics designed to intimidate.

Proceeding to trace the history of the development of the Reform inquiry, Lord Olivier pointed out that on February 18 Sir Malcolm Hailey, on behalf of the Government of India, and after consultation with his Majesty's Government, emphasised that while the scope of the inquiry went somewhat beyond that originally assigned to it, it did not extend beyond that scope to the amendment of the Constitution itself. The Government, as it was well known, had set up a Committee of Inquiry to consider: (1) Whether there were any defects in the working of the Government of India Act which could be remedied by rules that could be made under the Act; and (2) whether there were any defects in the working of the Act which could be remedied by alterations in the structure of the Act itself, without altering the principle of the Constitution. When the Committee had taken evidence and reported, the question would arise whether any further steps should be taken. The Government at present were not in a position to form a judgment. A judgment could only be formed after the Viceroy had had all the reports from his provincial governors, and after the Committee had exhausted its inquiries into the case. Then, and then only, would there arise the question—in what way can such a situation be dealt with?

On the motion of Lord Meston the debate was adjourned.

The House rose at half-past seven o'clock.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOROUGHS ORDINANCE,

The following is the text of a petition presented by the Natal Indian Congress against the Draft Boroughs Ordinance, to the Chairman and members of the Provincial Council of Natal:—

The Petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth:

Your Petitioners are the President, and Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Natal Indian Congress, whose headquarters are in Durban.

Your Petitioners object, among other things, to the clause in Chapter IV of the Draft Boroughs Ordinance on the following grounds, namely—

a. That it deliberately aims at the deprivation of the existing rights to Municipal Franchise enjoyed by Indians, who are rate and taxpayers.

b. That the imposition of an additional qualification, namely: that a burgess should also be a registered Parliamentary voter in wrong and unjust inasmuch as it seeks to incorporate the effect and intention of Law 8 of 1896 (Natal), which imposes legal disabilities upon Indians, and which disenfranchises them from holding Parliamentary vote.

c. That it aims at the ultimate elimination of Indians from the Municipal Burgess Roll.

Your Petitioners further object to Sections 160, 165 and 169 of the Draft Ordinance dealing with sales and lease of lands and it is respectfully submitted that the wide unlimited powers sought to be asked in regard to the mode and method of sale or leases of land and to the discretionary powers asked to refuse or confirm the sale or lease of the land will, it is feared, be used with a spirit of unfairness and antagonism to the interests of the Indians, and also to their disadvantage. Your Petitioners venture to submit that a gradual policy of backdoor segregation in so far as the sale or lease of Broughs land is concerned is sought to be introduce; and your Petitioners strenuously oppose any such policy of segregation.

Your Petitioners also strongly object to the wide and indiscriminate powers given under the Draft Ordinance in regard to the administration of licensing matters. Your Petitioners venture to submit that the powers asked for in certain sections of the Ordinance dealing with the issue of licenses are arbitrary and unjust, and as such are viewed with grave alarm and apprehension.

Your Petitioners also beg to object to and ask for the deletion of Section 170 of the Draft Ordinance imposing restrictions and prohibitions in regard to the ownership of property for residential or trade purposes and such restrictions and prohibition are based upon colour and nationality, and the whole purport and spirit of the section is one of class legislation. In this connection we respectfully ask that the Land Alienation Ordinance may be repealed.

Your Petitioners respectfully beg to submit that they have other serious objections to the Draft Ordinance, and feel that in certain respects it encroaches upon the existing rights of Indians; and a clear attempt is made to restrict, curtail, or otherwise deprive of the small measure of rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by them; and also aims at the destruction of the fundamental principle of withholding representation, and imposing taxation.

Your Petitioners respectfully pray that they may be heard in person or by Counsel before the bar of the House, or that they may be permitted to give evidence before a Select Committee.

And for which your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Durban this 5th day of May, 1924.

AMOD BAYAT,
President.
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
For self and Co. Secretary,
Natal Indian Congress.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARE.

NEGLECTING THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems the railway authorities of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway, have at last seen their way to reduce their fares for the 1st and 2nd class passengers howsoever meager they may be. Looking to the falling off of the prices in every direction, they ought to have reduced the fares almost to the level of the pre-war rates. But they have not done and I do not quarrel with them. But I do like to raise strong objections to their injustice to the third class passengers. The railway authorities accrue enormous income from the pocket of these passengers and they have neglected the interests of these poor and middle class people. I wish the railway authorities do give their very sympathetic and due consideration to the hardship of these third class and intermediate class passengers. It will be in the fitness of things to give at least 15 to 20 per cent. reduction to these passengers. The lot of these people should be of primary consideration and I trust the authorities will not sit with folded hands.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaon, Aug. 11.

"WANTED—A RENT CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The idea of holding a Rent Conference that is being ventilated in your esteemed journal is worthwhile considering by every sane man—be he a landlord or be he a tenant. The public are just now groping in a muddle and day by day the tension appears to be rising. The rent-paying community has not money enough to pay rent and if any addition is made thereto the situation is bound to be very difficult. I have within this short space of only a fortnight come across lamentable cases of the landlords' tyranny. If some definite move is made by the organizers of the proposed Conference I should be happy to state that the Committee appointed by the public of Bombay at their last meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association would be glad to help in their efforts. The work before us is difficult and the path is fraught with danger; only a cautious handling of the situation will save us all. I feel myself heartily in agreement with the views of my esteemed friend Mr. K. T. Shah.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA.

THE EXCISE DUTY,

(Continued from page 6.)

abolishing not only the Cotton Import Duties, but all import and export duties. A very severe famine however in Madras—one of the worst in the history of the country—coupled with the depression in silver made it impossible for Sir John Strachey to move in this matter. In his financial statement of 15th March 1877, he expressed his disappointment at not then being able to abolish the Import Duties and he made it quite clear that he would do so at the earliest possible moment.

Manchester's First Victory.

In communicating to the Governments of India the result of the debate in the House of Lords on this subject, Lord Salisbury urged that if the total abolition of the Import Duties on cotton twist and cloth was not possible in the present state of India's finances, immediate steps should, at least, be taken to exempt from duty the coarser qualities of goods. Accordingly in March, 1878, Sir John Strachey in presenting his financial statement, notified Government's decision to exempt from Import Duty several of the coarser varieties of Lancashire yarns and cloths.

This naturally was merely the thin end of the wedge and paved the way for the total abolition of the Import Cotton Duties in 1879. This total abolition was secured in the teeth of unprecedented opposition from officials and non-officals and incidentally inflicted on India a loss estimated at £200,000. All the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council with the exception of Sir John Strachey and Sir Edwin Johnson, strongly opposed the measure and the Viceroy had to avail himself of the discretionary power vested in him to overrule his Council.

This was Manchester's first victory and the tremendous loss of revenue to India which resulted therefrom, was deliberately saddled on this country at a time when Southern India had not recovered from the famine in Madras in 1877; when Northern India was still in the throes of the 1878 famine; when the famine insurance fund created by special taxes had disappeared; when the budget estimates showed a deficit and when the country was committed to a vast expenditure in Afghanistan while in quest of scientific frontier.

(To be continued).

HIGH COURT.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY CO. AFFAIRS.

INJUNCTION GRANTED TO PLAINTIFFS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla.)

F. E. Dinshew ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Mohamadally Adamji Peerbhoy and others ..... Defendants.

This was a notice of motion for an injunction restraining the defendants from recovering or receiving the amounts of the dividend warrants issued by the Matheran Steam Tramway Company until the hearing of the suit. The plaintiff filed this suit as mortgagee for certain declarations. The plaintiff's case was that he was a shareholder of the Matheran Steam Tramway Company. In March, 1912, the late Sir Shapoorji Broacha advanced to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and his sons the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 on the security of various immoveable properties and of 1,990 shares of the M. S. T. Co., Ltd. The said Company was really a private company and all the shares were held by the family of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy. The right to the loan and to all the securities thereof had now vested in the plaintiff. The said loan of Rs. 7,50,000 had not been paid off; but payments had been made a account and a sum of Rs. 5,06,259 remained due to the plaintiff. In 1923 in a suit for winding up the affairs of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons was filed and Mr. S. B. Billimoria was appointed interim Receiver and he carried on negotiations for the sale of the Matheran Steam Trams to the G. I. P. Railway for Rs. 7,50,000. Thereafter the parties to that suit by a consent order discharged Mr. Billimoria and got Mr. Moos appointed Receiver. Thereafter at a meeting before Mr. Moos it was agreed between the plaintiff and defendants 1 to 4 who were Directors of the Company, that Mr. Moos should receive and hold funds of the M. S. T. Co. for the protection of the plaintiff's interests in consideration of the plaintiff then refraining from taking any steps to enforce his security.

On 23rd July, 1924, the plaintiff received intimation from the Receiver that an application had been made to him for payment out of the funds in his hands of dividends alleged to have been declared by defendants 1 to 4 as Directors of the Company in their own favour as shareholders. The plaintiff learnt on inquiries that the defendants acting as Directors had purported to declare an interim dividend of Rs. 17 per share which would exhaust the entire funds in the hands of the Receiver. The plaintiff immediately informed the Receiver that the whole affair was a deliberate fraud on the part of defendants 1 to 4 to appropriate the funds of the Company to themselves in breach of the agreement referred to above.

The plaintiff contended that the said declarations of dividend by the Directors was 'ultra vires' invalid and illegal and that there were no profits from which such an interim dividend could be paid. In the circumstances the plaintiff submitted that it was just and necessary that the defendants should be restrained by an injunction from receiving or recovering any part of the funds in the hands of Mr. Moos.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Coltman appeared for defendant 1, 2 and 4; Mr. Mulshi appeared for defendant 3; Mr. Bahadurji appeared for defendants 5 and 6; and Mr. Engineer appeared for defendant 7, the Company.

The defendants in their affidavits denied that the order regarding the funds of the M. S. T. Co. and their disposal were intended for the protection of the plaintiff's interests. They further alleged that there was a large sum of money due by the G. I. P. Railway on account of the revenues and rebates and the Receiver would be in a position to pay the debt due to the plaintiff. The defendants further submitted that the dividend was properly declared. There was no agreement that the funds of the Company should be made available for the plaintiff as alleged by him. The defendants further alleged that the Company had made sufficient profits to warrant the issue of an interim dividend of Rs. 17 per share.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

After hearing counsel's argument, his Lordship granted an injunction as prayed, but expedited the hearing of the suit.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONVICTED ON RE-TRIAL.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.)

Emperor

vs.

Nawasealli Hafizchaman alias Kammalli.

The accused in this case was charged with having robbed one Abban Kale and in the commission of the said robbery of having caused grievous hurt to the said Abban Kale and of having abetted other persons in the commission of the said offences under Sections 392, 397 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dr. Daruwala appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that on 22nd March, 1924, at about 11 a.m. the complainant Abban Kale was going towards Bapty Road when two men came from behind. One of them caught the complainant by the throat and the other removed Rs. 5-3-0 from his pocket. The complainant raised an alarm whereupon one of them ran away, and the other who was the accused struck him with an iron pipe. The complainant fell down and became unconscious. One of the witnesses by name Israr Muhomed seeing the complainant being struck by the accused chased him and caught him. He brought him to where the complainant was lying and the complainant stated that this accused had struck him with an iron pipe. Israr Mahomed then took both the complainant and the accused in a victoria to the Nagpada Police Station. The complaint of the complainant was taken down and he was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment; while the accused was arrested.

When this case was first heard a few days back, the jury had brought a divided verdict by 5 to 4. His Lordship did not accept the verdict and discharged the jury, and ordered the case to be re-tried before a new jury. It was accordingly re-tried on Monday before a new jury which unanimously brought a verdict of guilty. His Lordship thereupon sentenced the accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(REGD.) CENT PER CENT SUCCESS (REGD.)
GUARANTEE ENCLOSED.
Dr. B.B. MAZUMDER'S "HYDROCELE—CENT PER CENT CURE" 16 days
External and internal—Rs. 3-8-0 A month's Rs. 6/-
2. ASTHMA HERB:—The radical cure in the world for Asthma, cough of Phthisis Rs. 4-8-0
THE DRUG RESEARCH CLINICS
36/1, Chakraberia Road, South Bhowanipur, CALCUTTA.

REFORMS COMMITTEE

OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE.

MR. KELKAR'S ILLUMINATING EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The official cat was let out of the bag by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith to-day and in equally frank manner the Maharaja of Burdwan left no doubt as to where he stood. This was because Mr. Kelkar whose evidence was concluded before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day, maintained his position unshaken and only course for Sir Henry and the Maharaja of Burdwan was to confess openly and impliedly that they did not subscribe to Mr. Kelkar's view and did not propose to go as far as he made out a case, for the Committee sat at 10-40 a.m. and when it rose at 2-10 p.m. Sir Alexander Muddiman humorously told Mr. Kelkar "you are discharged." The expression was in fact the most appropriate, for three and a half hours witness stood the most critical examination of a nature that rarely falls to the lot of public men. But every member opposed to him, give him up in despair because of impossibility of catching him unawares or breaking him on any point. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, as usual, put the most important questions and elicited the most useful information from the popular point of view.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CONTROL.

Sir Muhamed Shafi, Law Member of the Government of India, has made no secret of the fact that he considers the provisions of the Reform Act so elastic as to make considerable advance within it possible and believes that under Section 19-A, rules can be framed which will have the effect of the Secretary of State voluntarily giving up his power of superintendence, direction and control as his position may be shared by some others. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru rendered public service in making issues clear. Mr. Kelkar, a lawyer himself, had no difficulty in clearly explaining the position. Section 19-A permits the Secretary of State merely to restrict and regulate his powers, but then this regulation must be in accordance with the purpose of the Act and as the purpose of the Act is an establishment of Dyarchy and maintenance of the Secretary of State's control unimpaired, no rule under the Act can divest the Secretary of State of his supreme power. Therefore, within the Act there can be no responsible Government in the provinces although some more subjects can be transferred. Moreover, Section 131 of the Act clearly precludes any action which would have the power of removing the Secretary of State's control over the administration of India. Thus, Sections 19-A and 131 jointly make it as clear as daylight that no rules, however liberally framed, can do away with the Secretary of State's control and (2) Dyarchy: "Will you like to mend the Dyarchy or end it?" asked Dr. Sapru. "I would end it because you cannot mend it" was the prompt reply of Mr. Kelkar. "Would you kill it", continued Dr. Sapru. "Yes, if it is not murdered" rejoined witness. The members laughed, but Mr. Kelkar had only put in a nutshell the real solution as every observer knows it to-day.

MINISTER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

As Mr. Kelkar had suggested several qualifications for candidates including his being a graduate Sir Sivaswamy asked whether it won't exclude men like Mr. Chintamani who had proved a very good Minister according to all accounts and so would be the case with Mr. Sastri. Mr. Kelkar's resourcefulness and humour got him wonderfully out of difficulty. The one, he said, was a journalist who knew everything about the world and other was the President of the Servants of India Society and gained there a considerable experience. All laughed, but as witness pointed out his real aim was that educated and qualified men alone should come in because they could understand the position and make helpful criticism. As this would lay him open to the charge of trying to establish oligarchy of educated men, Sir Tej Bahadur asked how he would meet that charge. Mr. Kelkar was quick in pointing to the patriotism and unselfishness of the educated classes which should guarantee fair and just dealings for all. If a man was not unselfish then, he added, he was not educated.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith questioned witness most and every thorough reply from witness only provoked him to come out more and more into open and lay bare his breast which had so far concealed the official intentions. As his department was responsible for examining the provincial bills, charge against the use of that power naturally put him up and he began with the assumption that Mr. Kelkar wanted absolute and free right for every province to legislate as it liked. Nothing of the kind, corrected Mr. Kelkar, I want it only in the matter of pure local interest. Sir Henry wanted to ridicule the idea and suggested that though the Municipal Bill would be purely local matter, if a Municipality proposed to levy fifty per cent. on income-tax would it be tolerable or a Provincial Council might amend the Penal Code itself or added Sir Alexander Muddiman, C. P. may declare war on Madras. These extravagances, however, left Mr. Kelkar unperturbed and he maintained that what he wanted was not power for the Council to change the general law of the land, but enact on merely local matters. His idea of autonomy was not independence, but autonomy as was to be found in Australia and Canada. "Who is to define what is purely local matter, asked Sir Muhamed Shafi, should it be the Government of India. Witness agreed. But then, suggested Sir Henry that was exactly what Section 80-A did. Nothing of the kind, retorted Mr. Kelkar; it also included matters of local interest. Every province has felt irksome nature of the rule requiring the previous assent of the Governor General even to every amendment of a Bill which had been previously sanctioned. Sir Muhamed Shafi nodded assent. Apparently he agrees with Mr. Kelkar that such exclusion should take place. But the Law Secretary did not seem prepared to do even that.

OFFICIALS' AIM.

Then Sir Henry turned himself to considering the question of a constitutional advance and plainly asked witness whether he would be satisfied with the transfer of some more subjects and even "minor" amendments of the Act. "What is meant by minor amendments?" Inquired Mr. Kelkar and added certainly, it does not mean the transfer of all subjects and abolition of Dyarchy. "Oh no", replied Sir Henry. It was thus clear that what the officials are aiming at is the transfer of some more unimportant subjects and nothing beyond that. They want further to maintain the rigid control of the Government of India over the provincial legislation as is further evident from Sir Henry's question whether witness thought Parliament would agree to relaxation of Simla's control in that respect. Mr. Jinnah intervened saying that witness could not be expected to know what Parliament would think or do. The threat, therefore, went unheeded.

SECURITY OF SERVICES.

The Legislative Secretary then turned his attention to Mr. Kelkar's advocacy that Services should be secured against the vagaries of voting by passing of the Act of the Legislature. Even this sincere desire could not carry faith to the Civilian. Sir Henry and he put forward the usual cry of his class as to what would happen if one Council upset the Act passed by its predecessor; could Could there be then security for the Public Servants. There might be a swing of the pendulum and a party which voted the Service's Act might become minority in the next Legislature and the opposition might upset the Act. In vain did Mr. Kelkar point out that such a thing was not conceivable from a responsible legislature. Surely in other countries all Parliaments possessed that power but none used it. On the other hand Mr. Kelkar was most anxious to maintain independence of Services.

LAW AND ORDER.

Finding that Mr. Kelkar stood like a rock. Sir Henry turned his attention to another plank which the thought might prove more vulnerable.

Supposing, he said, Law and Order were transferred would the Councils support the Authorities in maintaining it because they had not done so far. Mr. Kelkar had no difficulty in pointing out that if the Government had not received help in full measure. It was because it was not responsible, that it did not take members into confidence not even the Ministers and that for instance it was because of obstinacy in supporting a wrong order of the District Magistrate regarding the Nagpur Flag agitation that the Council passed a vote of censure; but in case the Responsible Government was introduced, he had no doubt that he would be supported by the majority in all actions whether executive or legislative. Mr. Kelkar might have quoted enactment of the Goondas Act by the Bengal Council which was passed almost unanimously although its provisions in some respects are even more drastic than those of the Rowlatt Act. Sir Henry next asked whether witness would retain crowns veto. Mr. Kelkar replied in the affirmative, because such veto power is merely formal. Sir Henry, perhaps thought that if witness spoke against this veto it might smell of independence Sir Alexander Muddiman asked whether if all subjects were transferred, Witness would agree to the retention of Simla's control in the form at present in force regarding the transferred subjects under the devolution rule 49. Mr. Kelkar rightly refrained from giving a reply on the spot without properly studying the Section. Apparently, Sir Alexander thinks this Rule needs no change and he wanted to fortify himself in that interpretation by making Mr. Kelkar also assent to it in hurry like Mr. Chitnavis.

GIVE DYRCHY A FAIR TRIAL.

Mr. Maharaja of Burdwan who followed. Sir Henry was equally frank. He told Witness that he thought Dyarchy had not been given a fair trial. He first wanted to entrap Witness by suggesting that Ministers should have a right to attend all Cabinet Meetings and vote; but that distinction between the reserved and the transferred halves should be maintained Would the Ministers be happy, asked he Mr. Kelkar said this might satisfy the Ministers personal vanity but scheme was chimerical. Or in the alternative said the Maharaja, would Witness agree to enforcing a real dyarchy which had not been done in any province by dividing them into two halves with separate purse. Would Witness then agree to give a fair trial to real Dyarchy. Mr. Kelkar could not be deceived. He said Government must be indivisible and divisions would not work. But then, rejoined the Maharaja, the Government was undivided because Governor was responsible for the Government of the province and would act with two halves separately. You cant dissect the Governor, Mr. Kelkar put it bluntly. But nevertheless correctly and the Maharaja's argument fell to pieces. It may be that the Maharaja's view is held by the Bengal Government itself. Not daunted by this the Maharaja proceeded to find out whether if there was a Provincial autonomy and Minister, in charge of the portfolio of Law and Order felt called upon to use regulation III of 1918, would Council support him. Dr. Sapru slipped in a remark that then there may be no regulation III. The Maharaja retorted that he was not talking of periods when there would be pandemonium in India. Mr. Kelkar, however gave it back; he had no doubt that if called upon to take repressive measures he would do so and have full support of the public. The Maharaja's examination to-day has given unsatisfactory impression but I have reason to believe that his case is not entirely hopeless and it is to be hoped that he will yet see his way to fall in with the view of his other Indian colleagues and present a solid front which alone can secure some favourable positions let us hope so.

DIARCHY NOT WANTED.

C. P. EX-MINISTER'S STRAIGHT TALK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

In the course of the examination of Mr. N. K. Kelkar the Reforms Enquiry Committee at Simla. Sir Muhamad Shafi suggested whether witness would leave it to the Government of India to determine as to what was a matter of local interest. This would require all provincial bills being sent up to the Government of India, witness agreed. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith asked how would it differ from existing practice.

Sir Muhamad Shafi:—His opinion is that present provisions include even matters of local interest. Sir Henry inquired whether witness contemplated Provincial autonomy to mean power to revise the Penal Code, to codify Hindu Law for those living in the province. Sir Alexander Muddiman humorously added that C. P. might declare war on Madras (laughter). Dr. Sapru intervening asked witness whether he did not mean by Provincial autonomy of the kind enjoyed by Australia and Canada implying full freedom in the administration but not in the legislation. Mr. Kelkar said he did not want to change the general law of the land. His complaint was that for instance in the case of Nagpur University Bill they had entertained amendments thinking that Bill having in original form received the assent of the Governor-General they could entertain amendment without previous assent. But they were told by the Government of India that they could not do so. This power of admitting amendments ought to have been allowed. Sir Henry pointed out that this might nullify whatever good previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill had secured because all sanctioned provisions might be one by one deleted and new amendments introduced. Dr. Paranjpye intervening said, amendment could not go beyond the general purpose of the Bill. Witness agreed.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith next pointed out that in his memorandum witness had advocated unrestricted right to private members to introduce legislation. Witness thereupon qualified his statement and agreed with Sir Muhamad Shafi that the same restrictions about previous sanction should apply to private legislation as would be imposed on the official legislation. Continuing Sir Henry asked, witness whether he thought that by mere enactment of the Provincial Services Act he could give real security to Services. An act of one legislature might be amended by its successor.

Witness:—If once such an Act is passed, every one would like that its provisions should not be changed.

Question:—That is Utopia; law may be amended. Supposing a party passed such a law by majority of ten and there is a swing of the pendulum and at next election a minority which opposed it becomes majority and changes the Act. There will be no sense of security.

Witness:—I don't think such a thing is likely to happen, but of course, if it did happen there would be no feeling of security but there is always something like continuity of administration.

Sir Henry asked whether minor amendment of the Act combined with the amendment of rules would meet his case. Mr. Kelkar replied no amendment could upset Dyarchy which must be ended because of inherent defects. Moreover, what was meant by minor amendment of the Act? Would section 52 stand; it was, Sir Henry explained, that of course it did not mean upsetting the main constitutions. But there was power to transfer more subjects and on instance provision about the appointment of Ministers could be changed. Witness replied that material alteration doing away with the Dyarchy was necessary.

Question:—You wont have slightest reservation of subjects in the provinces.

Answer:—No.

Question:—Not even the control of the Government of India?

Answer:—Not in purely local matters

Question:—Is Parliament likely to agree to the modification of the Government of India's control over the provincial legislation?

Mr. Jinnah:—He has no experience of Parliament and can't answer.

Question:—Then, do you won't have Dyarchy in any form. Why?

Answer:—Because you divide Government into two parts. Government must be one indivisible and there must be joint responsibility.

Question:—Would you do away with Veto power of Crown?

Answer:—No. It is merely formal.

Question:—Supposing Law and Order is transferred would you get support of the Council in maintaining it; how would you get it?

Answer:—Even in shooting, I will get support.

Question:—This is your indirect responsibility because you will know about it only after shooting has taken place. What about matters where you have direct responsibility.

Answer:—Yes, if any strong measures whether administrative or legislative is necessary. I will get the support even in enacting repressive laws. The Council will respond when responsibility is thrown on it.

Sir Alexander Muddiman asked witness whether if all the subjects were transferred witness would agree to same form of control of the Government of India as was provided for in the devolution rule 49 in respect of a existing transferred subject. Witness wanted time to study the rule.

OPPOSED TO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The Maharaja of Burdwan asked whether if despite witness's advice communal representation was maintained for Muhamedans would it not be necessary to retain it for other minorities and special interests like landlords. Witness replied that he was opposed to communal representation because poison was spreading to other communities and interests. That was why he wanted to abolish it altogether. If they granted representation to Muhamedans they could not logically refuse it to others. The Maharaja further observed that it was complained in Bengal that efficiency of local bodies under the non-official Chairman had suffered. Witness said that was not the case in C. P. where there was no falling of efficiency. The Maharaja next asked witness whether if the Ministers were given same rights as the Executive Councillors, if they were allowed to attend all cabinet meetings and had right of vote but that distinction between Reserved and Transferred sides was maintained would Ministers be happier.

Witness:—Not altogether (laughter) it may satisfy their personal vanity but will not improve the position politically; on the other hand if the Governor acted against their vote they may feel still more unhappy. Then, continued the Maharaja, if Dyarchy was made dire dyarchy i.e. if distance cleavage was enforced would it meet situation. The Maharaja explained that his personal opinion was that Dyarchy had not been given a fair trial. As Dyarchy, because by providing for joint deliberations between the two halves which has been adopted in various provinces the Reforms had taken away with one hand what they gave with the other. Supposing the two halves were made distinctly separate with the separate purse would he give a trial to such Dyarchy. Witness replied in the negative, because it would be unwise to divide the Government. The Maharaja pointed out that Government would not be divided because it was the Governor who was responsible for the administration of the province and would take advice of both the halves and ministers. Answer:—You are practically dissecting the Governor (laughter). No Governor will agree to that position.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Maharaja next referred to the question of Law and Order. Supposing it became a transferred subject and the Minister felt called upon to arrest people under Regulation III of 1818 or there was resolution calling upon the release of all political prisoners, would Minister get support in the Council. Dr. Sapru there may be no Regulation III then. The Maharaja of Burdwan:—We are assuming that India will have regulations and not pandemonium. Witness:—I shall make use of Regulation and will have the support in the Council.

The Maharaja:—Is the present opposition of the Council due to the fact that measures are taken by the executive or is it that Government is not responsible.

Witness:—Latter.

Maharaja:—I am asking you because last March a prominent member of the Swaraj Party in Bengal Council made an astounding statement that one of his complaint was that he could not dismiss a police officer.

Witness:—When I will take action I will know public opinion wants and will have its support under the system of Responsible Government.

The Committee adjourned till Wednesday when evidence of the representatives of the U. P. Liberal Association namely Mr. Gokarannath Misra and Mr. Hardoyanath Kunzru will be taken.

A Darjeeling message of 11th August says:—

The Joint Committee of the European Association and Hillmanns' Association entertained the Everest Party to-day at the Town Hall. Lady Lytton was present.—(A. P.)

A Jhansi message of 11th August says:—The special meeting of the Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution appealing to the Governor in Council to cancel the retention of the conviction against Dhulekar and Kher. (A. P.).

The Overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for July show the total value of foreign trade was: Imports (merchandise) was Rs. 2,82,05,257 compared with Rs 1,72,90,955 for the corresponding period last year.—(A.P.)

On being informed by the police that there was likely to be a disturbance on Tuesday—the Day of Moharrum—at Sabarmati station among the Mahomedans over the precedence in processions of Tabuts the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has issued order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code directing them to follow the old practice. (A. P.)

The City Magistrate of Ahmedabad has bound over the Pathans in Maneck Chowk Riot case on their release to keep peace for 12 months. (A.P.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS)

Young China, as apart from village China, appears to be now rushing down the steep descent of militarism and materialism. There are only a few voices to day, to whom the students who represent Young China will listen, if they preach any other doctrine. Even the opium curse, under military rule, has come back in an aggravated form; and the *Tuchuns* (Generals) have seized the power, which lay open to them when China was suddenly and unwisely changed into a republic, without regard to the social ethics of the common people.

To Japan, as I explained in a former article, a salutary change has come. The fever of war-like excitement, which seemed to be consuming Japan in 1916, has slightly abated. The awful lesson of Europe in ruins has been taken to heart. The disaster of the earthquake, which struck Japan's material power at its very centre, and overwhelmed it in a moment, has carried the lesson still further. These great world-shaking events, coming one on the top of another, have shattered Japan's self-confidence. The words, which Jesus said about the soul: "What shall it profit a man of he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" have become full of significance to Japan. In consequence the fever of militarism has some-what diminished. The sober mind has returned in some degree.

So when the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, came this time to Japan, and when he gave the very same message about the soul which he had given before, eight years ago, the people of Japan did not again reject him, but listened with deep attention.

"MIGHT IS RIGHT."

Now, however, Young China is going through the same fever that Japan went through before. Japan, it is true, has been in a great measure the actual cause of the infection. In the year 1915, under the cover of the European war, the military party in Japan presented to China the notorious and shameful 21 points, which would have reduced China to complete subjection. In utter humiliation, China was obliged to bow before the might of military Japan. At that time the iron entered into her soul. Her young men said to themselves:—"If we do not cultivate military strength, we shall become like Korea,—a mere part of the Japanese Empire, dictated to at every point by Japan." They did not realise, that they have a far greater *moral* strength than Japan,—a strength that Japan could never conquer. The young Chinese became panic-stricken by what they saw going on around them in the whole world; and they determined to learn the same lesson. 'After all,' they said to themselves, 'only Might is Right to-day. All that our Confucian classics told us, concerning the reign of morality and benevolence, was good enough for those old Confucian days, when the world was quite different from what it is now. But to-day, the world is governed by modern science, whose great discovery has been the law of evolution, which means the survival of the fittest. And the fittest, in the modern age, means the one who can wield most effectually the weapons of science,—the machine gun, the aeroplane, the sub-marine, the dynamite, the bomb. We Chinese must either learn these things, or else die.'

Such was the thought of Young China, when the brutal realism of the 21 points had to be faced, and submission to Japan seemed imminent. This thought was the exciting cause of the Chinese students' intellectual belief in violence.

Yet the strange thing was this, that very soon afterwards, two object lessons were given by the Chinese themselves to Japan and the Western Powers, which showed China's unbroken moral strength,—lessons that neither Japan nor the Western Powers have ever since forgotten.

For certain incidents took place, which were to on-lookers of marked significance. First of all, when the humiliation from Japan had reached its critical stage, a silent moral protest was made by China refusing to take Japanese goods which was unaccompanied by a single act of violence. Japan, in spite of all her military power, found herself helpless against this silent boycott which China everywhere voluntarily established. Secondly, the British in Hongkong learnt from China the same lesson. In the seamen and dock-labourers' strike, the amazing moral unity of China, when she is brought into humiliation, was experienced by the British merchants. These latter capitulated in a moment. Thus China won two fruitful victories, in succession, which were far more effective than any victory in a battle-field deluged with blood.

All this, indeed, was not lost upon Young China; but the tragedy has been, that the lesson has come almost too late. The other thoughts, which I have mentioned, concerning the advantages of military force, had already begun to cover the ground of the mind like poisonous weeds, and they are still choking the good seed. Never have I realised so fully the exact, unerring and irresistible law of Karma. 'Whatever a man soweth, that also shall he reap.' The new military forces, which had been already treated during the days of panic and defiance on material power, are now engaged throughout the different provinces of China itself, is tearing each other to pieces. In almost every province, the soldiers have turned bandits and the sailors have become pirates. The whole country is rent asunder. The fever of war-passion is still there in the heart, and the quiet voice of reason can hardly be heard. The dominant thought present to the mind to-day seems to be, that everything must be fought out by foorce, and that in the end the Chinese general who can effect the greatest amount of physical violence must win. The very state of things which has existed in Europe, from 1914 onwards, is being daily repeated in China. Just as Europe, in its war-fever, refused to learn its own obvious lesson, and has not learnt it even yet,—not even in these years of so-called peace,—so China, in its present military mood, especially among the young, appears determined not to listen to the voice of reason. Even the demonstration by her own people, of the great moral weapon of peace, which she can wield so well, has not shaken her out of her war-fever. The Tuchuns still go on raising armies, fighting against one another in internecine strife and poisoning their own people with opium.

II

But it must not be forgotten that the vast village life of China is as yet but little infected by this fever of war-passion, that I have mentioned. This change, to a reliance upon material force, has at present only reached to the ruling classes and to the intellectual Chinese students who are prepared to copy the West at every turn. The villagers are the sufferers to-day; just as in India, they compose nearly 85 per cent of the population. In what follows, it is the educated class—significantly called 'Young China,'—that is alone referred to by my correspondent, and it must be carefully understood that the villages over immense areas still go on living the old ethical life which they lived before.

FEVER OF WAR-PASSION.

"Young China", the writer states, "is filled with the passion for material success and physical force. She is continually comparing herself, in print and in daily diverse manners, with the nations that possess these things. She is despising the Confucian ethics. Rabindranath Tagore has found already rampant in 'Young China' this danger, against which he warns the world,—the danger of swift undigested, material progress, and mere masses of abstract scientific facts overwhelming the spirit. Such abstractions and materialisms are being taken and accepted as a substitute for real creative Truth and concrete moral personality. To such an extent has this gone that those with some knowledge of the modern sciences in China, often very imperfect, and only recently acquired,—profess the philosophic theories of materialism in a way that is little yet in vogue even in the materialistic West."

The writer goes on to add that this really accounts for a certain coldness and hardness towards the Poet's message on the part of a section of 'Young China', even after he had been nationally invited to visit the country and to give to the whole country the best that was in his power to give. Some of them mistook his meaning; or else they were not ready to receive it.

The writer, who is evidently a Chinese student, himself records, in one of the leading English newspapers in China, a carefully written account, from his own short-hand notes, of the message which Rabindranath Tagore delivered to the Chinese students in Wuchang in the province of Wu-han, at the end of his visit, when he was just about to leave China for Japan. He thus described him:

"The speaker, tall, with a flowing beard, wore a plain dignified robe, and spoke in a clear and beautiful natural voice with great carrying power, almost without any gesture. His English was exquisite; simple and quite without repetition."

He gives his own English notes as follows:—

"When I was invited," the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, began, "to come among you, I heard that some of you were opposed to my coming, because it might check your special modern enthusiasm for Western 'progress' and force. And if you want a man who will help you in these things, you have been mistaken in asking me. I have no help to give you. You have already ten thousand able teachers on that side. Go to them. But my solemn warning is that those who would have you rely on material force, in order to make a strong nation, do not know history, or understand what true civilization means. Reliance on power is the characteristic of barbarism. Nations, that have trusted in power, have already either been destroyed or else remained barbarous.

TAGORE'S SPEECH.

"Nations have added intellect, to teach themselves how to use power; and we can no more despise the scientific and material factors, that have resulted, than we can despise our own bodies. But, all the same, it is not this intellectual advance in the use of power, which had made nations great. Nations, that have relied solely on that, have either been destroyed, as I have said, or else are even now reverting to barbarism. No! It is co-operation and mutual trust and mutual aid and good-will, which make for real progress in civilization. These must be evident, if that civilisation is to last and to be worth anything at all. New *moral* powers must continually be developed, to make men to assimilate these scientific advances. Otherwise, these very things will dominate, enslave and slay them. Men have been losing their freedom and their humanity in order to fit themselves for vast mechanical organisations, which can only, in the long run, prove their destruction. We see, to-day, civilizations of vast power and great intellect, which are veiling in a decent way mere cannibalism. It is the nemesis of science dominant. But the true position of science is to subserve the spirit of man. For the world of mere science by itself is not a world of reality; it is a world of abstract and impersonal and inhuman force. It depends upon morality to make it human; to bring it from the impersonal to the personal.

"But many will point to the weakness of India and China. They will tell you that it is necessary thus to emphasise power and modern progress, in order to avoid being swept away into destruction. I would not have you deceived by those copy-book maxims, which tell you that no advantage or material gain is ever won by unrighteousness. For history can point to many short-lived victories; and if you wish for temporady success you may obtain them by these methods.

"Nevertheless, the voice of ancient India has truly affirmed:—

'With the help of unrighteousness men prosper;
With the help of unrighteousness men gain victories over their enemies;
With the help of unrighteousness men get what they desire.
But they perish at the root.

"That is the message, which I leave with 'Young China', from India."

I have quoted in full the report, given by this faithful Chinese reporter, of Rabindranath Tagore's last speech in China before starting for Japan. We may be quite certain, that such words have not been uttered in vain.—"Young India."

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Opinions of the Day

Gandhiji and Flood Relief.

The "Leader":—The great heart of Mr. Gandhi has been moved by the terrible calamity that has befallen parts of Southern India. He has expressed the view that the State only can efficiently afford relief and he has advised Congressmen to place their services at the disposal of any State agency. There was a time when Mr. Gandhi described the existing Government as if it were an unmixed evil and therefore wanted to paralyze and destroy it, but now he does not hesitate to acknowledge that it can discharge a humanitarian function more efficiently than any private agency. The calamity is such, he states, that "everybody co-operators and non-co-operators, Liberals and officials, should give their very best." There is no room for party politics in the work of relief and we hope that all parties and sections of the people will co-operate in rendering all possible assistance to the hundreds of thousands of stricken people. If Mr. Gandhi places himself at the head of a non-official organisation for affording relief a very substantial amount of help will be forthcoming, for we cannot think of any other person who wields such a large moral influence as he does. No one will refuse to work under him in this mission of mercy. The Government has also a great responsibility in the matter and it is its primary duty to come to the rescue of the sufferers without loss of time.

Lord Lytton's Latest.

The "Search Light":—Stung and prostrated by the ceaseless onslaught on His Majesty, Lord Lytton of Bengal—he who is talked of as Lord Reading's successor when the latter goes on leave—has decided to take the bit in his mouth and exhibit himself in the exact nakedness of his real make-up. That he is a reactionary and an Imperialist he has more than amply demonstrated. As if this was not enough, he has been hunting after fresh fields and pastures new for further self-revelations and in a recent speech at Dacca this gubernatorial personage had the audacity to suggest—yes, suggest, for he was not straight about it either—reflections upon Indian womenhood. Said the frenzied satrap:—"The thing that has distressed me more than anything else since I came to India is to find that hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen." In order that readers might appreciate the insinuation better, we will add that the speaker had probably the Charmanair case in mind in which serious allegations have been made by some ladies against the police. Now, the one thing that we cannot permit is flippant language in respect of Indian women, by whomsoever indulged in and in the particular case under notice, it is the more flagrant because the Charmanair affair is still *sub judice* and the truth or falsity of the charges have yet to be determined. Of course we refuse to discuss the merits of this libel, made by a gentleman who so far forgets himself as to be blind to the fact that Indian women would much rather die than indulge in the kind of publicity that he has imputed to them. We have no desire to imitate Lord Lytton's ways and institute comparisons, but we must say this, that critics like him had better pause and think before they dare to make reflections on those whose sense of honour stands unrivalled in the world. Has it come to this that bureaucrats should go about not merely prejudging issues, but making reflections on our women? But perhaps God has chosen Lord Lytton as his instrument to teach us how to vindicate and fight for our self-respect.

India's Determination.

The "Guardian":—While giving every help to the Labour Cabinet to understand the Indian situation and while placing all evidence available before the Government of India Committee, that that Committee wants, it would still be reasonable to maintain the full Indian demand, if for nothing else, just for the sake of stating the real state of Indian feeling upon Indian questions What the country refuses to do is to be bound hand and foot to the 1919 Act. The Legislatures provided in the Act are useful instruments which can be utilised to some purpose, but they are not the agencies through which the "fitness" of Indians is to be tested or a "training" given to them. This prolonged combat between the Government No-changers and the popular Pro-changers has been demoralising to the country. India can no more be frightened out of her demands by thunderbolts from Great Britain than Britain can be by Indian threats. Britain is "determined" "to govern." India is "determined" to assert herself. That has been the situation for the last two or three years. It is difficult to understand a statesmanship which fails to see the strength of the case on either side and stop the guerilla warfare by submitting the whole question to examination. The effort to control and regulate guerilla tactics has led to the one result that may be expected—more confusion.

Delhi's Tribulations.

"Justice":—Religious bigotry of the most virulent type is being displayed in India's capital. That bigotry which has been the cause of India's ruin is being resorted to again, and every true Indian patriot will be grieved to learn that India is retracing her steps to servility and dependence. Already the situation is grave with thousands of unemployed roaming about the city, who cannot be provided for by their respective communities. If no agreement is arrived at within the shortest time, a great calamity may occur, further undoing the work of decades. No matter how strong the blows and deep the cuts inflicted by recent riots, they are sure to heal soon, if left to themselves. But unemployment and economic boycott will spell bitterness and enimity which may not pass off soon. We appeal, therefore, to the members of both communities to refrain from vendettas and live in peace again. We fervently hope that our appeal will not go in vain.

A Cold Douche.

The "Daily Express":—The protracted negotiations of the Colonies Committee sent by the Government of India, and the enforced silence which was imposed on it owing to various reasons, aroused the natural apprehensions of the Indian public, and made them sceptic about the success of the conference and the negotiations with Mr. Thomas. Hence, a certain amount of surprise was caused, when, on the announcement of the close of the negotiations, the Government of India hastened to offer their congratulations and thanks to the Committee for having pleaded the cause in the way they did. It has to be presumed that at least the Government of India, if not the Indian public, would be in touch with the progress and results of the negotiations, and when they so readily sent their felicitations, it was naturally concluded by many that the conference must have been successful at least on the points which the Government of India have been urging. All such optimists, we are afraid, are likely to feel a grievous disappointment, to judge from the statement made by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons. His speech is important, because it was the first public pronouncement, either official or unofficial, that we have had on the subject. We regret to say that his speech is almost a cold douche, and confirms the gloomy forebodings of some of the London correspondents of Indian papers.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

THE "TIMES'" ANALYSIS?

The following leader appeared in the "Times" in Mail week on the morning of the debate in the House of Lords about the situation in India:—

"The present situation in India," to which Lord Peel is to call attention in the House of Lords this afternoon, provides material, unfortunately, for far more than a single day's debate. Hindu-Moslem riots attended by bloodshed and pillage have only just died down after raging for days in Imperial Delhi. Calcutta, where similar tumults broke out this spring, was last month the scene of murderous Moslem assaults upon members of the Sikh community. From Nagpur, where the adherents of Islam form but a seventh of the population, comes news of similar, if fortunately less serious, disturbances; and the approach of the Feast of Moharrum, which has so often been marked in India by sanguinary conflicts between Shia and Sunni Moslem and between Moslem and Hindu, justifies some anxiety lest further outbreaks should mark the next three weeks that precede that critical period. The immediate occasions of these riots are of minor importance. The use and consequent ceremonial pollution of a Hindu water supply by some Mahomedan urchin, a cow led to slaughter before the pitying eyes of kine-worshipping Hindus, a rumour that Moslem children have been sacrificed by Sikhs (whose creed sternly forbids such practices) to propitiate the tutelary demon of a new dock—any wild tale or trifling incident suffices when sectarian hostility runs in flood. Their true causes lie deeper The outbreaks which last autumn alarmed the cities of Northern India were inspired by political and economic as well as by religious motives. The Moslem fear that, owing to the better educational qualifications of the Hindu element, the "Swaraj" or selfrule which so many Hindu politicians are demanding means Hindu rule; the grip of the Hindu moneylender upon so many Moslem cultivators, and the growth and gradual diffusion of a new ideal of Hinduism as a proselytizing universalist creed, competing with Islam and Christianity for the allegiance of the Animist and the outcaste—all these influences combine to kindle communal animosity. Moreover the belated but still salutary, discovery that the Turkish Republicans, and not the British Government, are the Caliph's enemies has had its effect upon the large numbers of Indian Mahomedans, who at one time were carried off their feet by the exploitation of Caliphate grievances by their own extremist leaders and by Mr. Gandhi The reaction against the alliance with the Hindu politicians may be merely temporary but it is strong for the present; and in the Punjab, which Mr. Mohamed Ali last year described as an "Indian Ulster," it is strengthened by the conviction that, whatever may be the ideals of the Sikh masses, the leaders of the Akali movement aim at an eventual Sikh domination over the chief Indian stronghold of Islam. Delhi is on the eastern border of that stronghold, and it is fortunate that Sir Malcolm Hailey, who joins a special knowledge of the Punjab to an unsurpassed general understanding of Indian problems, is now Governor of India's key province. The rival ambitions and rival militancy of powerful Sikh, Hindu, and Mahomedan elements in the Punjab deserve the attention of those who maintain that we shall simplify our Imperial task in India by giving a largely Hindu *intelligentsia* practically every concession which they demand.

Among the Swarajists there are signs of a coming split in the Congress Party. Technically Mr. Gandhi has been defeated by the politicians led by Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. His consultations with these two leaders in May revealed marked differences of opinion. After his emergence from prison the Mahatma found that the Hindu-Moslem alliance had come to grief, that the Swarajist Parliamentary party had solidly entrenched itself in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, and that his principal followers had forsaken his ideals for those of political and Parliamentary action. The Pandit and Mr. Das sought his support for their plan of "ending or mending" the Legislatures by a policy of systematic obstruction. He objected to this policy on the ground that Parliamentary obstruction was not in keeping with his own policy of non-violent non-co-operation; but he suggested that, if the Swarajist Party and their allies agreed to invite the Indian Government to exclude foreign cloth and prohibit the traffic in drugs and alcohol, and the Government refused, he would support them in an appeal for "mass civil disobedience." His rivals agreed to a compromise, which, however, seems to have had no effect on the deliberations of the All-India Committee of the National Congress which met at Ahmedabad three weeks ago. Here Mr. Gandhi appears to have attempted to regain the virtual dictatorship which he had yielded from 1920 until his arrest. He proposed a drastic purge of the committee, and to that end introduced in a resolution advocating the boycott of foreign cloth, titles, Law Courts, councils, and colleges a clause requiring all members of the committee to spin at the hand-loom for half an hour a day (in order to manifest their adhesion to his programme of saving the national soul of India by the rejection of foreign cloth) under penalty of losing their seat. Pandit Motilal Nehru and his followers, who formed nearly a third of the committee, might have been ready to toil politically, but they declined to spin. They left the meeting in body. Mr. Gandhi carried his resolution in their absence; then realized that his success was meaningless, gave away before the politicians, and consented to a drastic alteration of the resolution. The meeting appears to have closed amid scene of hysterical excitement scarcely comprehensible to Europeans whose politics are not saturated with that emotional religiosity which is so prevalent in India, and with a confession of defeat by the discouraged Mahatma.

The Swarajist politicians who have entered the Indian Legislatures can hardly now return to the infertile idealism of their former prophet. Passive non-cooperation seems doomed so far as the upper strata of the *intelligentsia* are concerned, and obstruction in protean forms is likely to be the order of the day for the present. These forms may include political crime. Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad insisted on the passing of a resolution condemning the murder of Mr. Day by Gopinath Saha, but it cannot be forgotten that Mr. C. R. Das, who opposed this resolution, had already at a meeting of Bengali members of the Congress held at Sirajganj approved a resolution honouring the memory of this young Bengali fanatic (who killed a British merchant by mistake for a police officer) and had thus condoned political assassination. The hope fondly cherished at Simla that the recommendations of the Lee Report on the Higher Civil Services will be discussed in a better atmosphere in the September Session of the Assembly seems already doomed to disappointment. The Swarajists are already engaged in a campaign against their acceptance which it is to be hoped will influence neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State. And what of Mr. Gandhi, who if a prophet, is also a politician with some remarkable successes to his credit? He proposes to appeal to the masses, and will almost certainly renew the conflict with the rival school of politicians when the next Indian National Congress meets at Belgaum. He still has a great following among the politically minded members of the lower middle class; he may still sway the Hindu peasantry through wide regions. His teaching that Indian Nationalism cannot succeed until Hindu and Moslem are united, until caste has lost its sting, and until India is freed from economic dependence upon Western capitalism, appeals strongly to many of his fellow-countrymen. But though faced by his opposition and by the increasing distrust and hostility of the Moslems, the Parliamentary leaders of Swarajism do not yet appear to recognize the disadvantages of a policy of uncompromising obstruction. Altogether it is a situation upon which it is impossible to dwell with any great complacency. The best that can be hoped of a debate such as this afternoon's—and, properly handled, they are all too rare—is that it should bring home once more to these discordant elements in India the fundamental conditions of further progress towards self-government.

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